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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM KERR BELLENDEN, DUKE OF ROXBURGH, &c.

THE true glory of an illustrious character, arises not merely from external causes, from the pre-eminent distinctions of rank, dignified office, or fortune, peculiar to the selected few, (and which are too frequently enjoyed by the frivolous, the superficial, and ignorant) but from the known worth, and solid merit, of the individual, from principles inherent in the human soul. Honour is not always the reward of civil talents and accomplishments, or of a truly uniform, heroical military virtue. One species of it may, in many cases, be termed accidental, as being derived from antiquity of family, and a long line of glorious ancestors, and, in others, as being obtained, not by the accomplishing of good, great, and laudable actions, but from the favour of monarchs*, and by means which may be justly considered as infamous, rather than deserving of our imitation, or of our liberal and ingenuous commendation. But although few are born to the splendid privileges of royalty or nobility, to be personages exalted above others, yet *all*, from the prince to the peasant, are *alike by birth*—all are equal inheritors of that rational part or portion, that sacred emulation, which prompts and encourages us to tread in the path of equity, consistency, and propriety. This is the general gift of nature; and the real and most valuable difference amongst us, is that which consists in our improvement of it. Hence we need not wonder that, induced by this consideration, Plutarch made no scruple to compare Aristides with Cato the Elder, Philopæmen with Titus Flaminius, Pelopidas with Marcellus, and Agesilaus with Pompey the Great; a common citizen of Athens, Lacedæmon, or Thebes, with a consul of Rome. That excellent writer did not weigh *honours* in the balance against *honours*, or *great public estates* against *great public estates*, but MEN against MEN; as rightly judging that the radiance of sovereign power and authority is often eclipsed by the superior force of a shining example, in many a private subject.

But notwithstanding this difference, the fortunes and actions of such men as figure in the first ranks of society, or in the more conspicuous employments of the state, more forcibly attract our attention, and are generally considered as more worthy of our observation, than those who have rendered themselves honourable, in a contracted sphere of life, however highly the latter may be esteemed on account of their eminent abilities, good qualities, and liberal endowments. The history of a great man, whether bad or good, is sometimes that of his whole age and nation, and may afford more entertainment and pleasure in the perusal, as being applicable to general things and uses; but the biography of a just and truly honest man, may, nevertheless, convey a character, or inculcate a useful moral, and not

* A striking instance of this kind occurred, not long ago, in the noble case and example of a certain noble lord, whose name, it is presumed, no one can be unacquainted with:—*noble* let us call him, for so he has been made, and so men deem him—but noble, from one of Fortune's unlucky chances, and not from virtue. This noble lord, who has long distinguished himself in public life, and blazed out in full glory, though now he appears only as a *beclouded sun*, shorn of his beams, and who is shrewdly suspected of having been long fattening by the crimes and follies of the age, is now arraigned at the bar of national justice, as the public defaulter of unaccounted myriads! O TEMPORA, O MORES! *Hic tamen vivit! Vivit! imo vero etiam in Senatum venit!* "FIE ON'T, OH FIE!"—"THERE IS SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF DENMARK!" NOSTRIS MISERIIS MAGNUS EST!

be inferior to the other, in respect of precept and example.

The noble subject of the present Memoir, has received lustre from both the above-mentioned distinctions. It is natural to an Englishman to be highly pleased with a truly martial soul and genius, in our kings, princes, and nobles; who, in former ages, far from continuing the greater part of their time, in a state of personal inactivity, or, at least, in a fatiguing hurly-burly of doing just nothing, *(laboriosus nihil agendo)*—far from making a virtue of idleness, by assuming the appearance of industry and diligence—far from rioting in the lap of an almost Sardanapalian sloth and luxury—were found hunting, in their proper persons, in the field of glory; went forth cheerfully and valiantly in the defence of their country, at the head of their armies, conquering and to conquer.

In addition to the advantages of being descended from an ancient family, and possessing the highest rank, with all those circumstances of an adventitious nature which supports the whole fabric of public admiration, with respect to externals, and which compose, as it were, a silver pillar of the Corinthian order of society, his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, according to the mode and example of our magnanimous ancestors, if not in a manner born a soldier, was certainly very early initiated in the many glorious toils, and adventurous deeds of war. It is a happy commendation of his Grace, to say, that as he is completely formed to shine either in arms or a court, so he has ever blended the gallant disposition, the rough character of a soldier, with those finer feelings which embellish that of the true gentleman, equally exempt from vice, foppery, and ignorance; and where this is the case, no link is wanting in the chain of manly dignities, of attractive merits—nothing is wanting to constitute and complete a real example of polite morality.

To these general reflections, the spontaneous effusions of our breasts, to the memory of an illustrious character, we annex a brief outline, comprising a few particulars respecting the Duke's life, transmitted to us from the pen of one of our correspondents.

William Kerr Bellenden, Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cesford, Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Kerr of Roxburgh, and Lord Bellenden, also Hereditary Usher of the Exchequer in Scotland, and Knight of the Thistle, was the only son of the late Honourable William Bellenden (who died in the month of February, 1759), by Jacomine his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Turner, Esq. of Kirby-hall, in the county of Lincoln. His Grace succeeded to the dukedom of Roxburgh, August 20, 1755, on the death of John the late duke, when the English honours of Earl and Baron Kerr, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, became extinct. His Grace succeeded John, the 5th lord, as Lord Bellenden, in the month of October, 1796. In the year 1751, his Grace married Miss Burroughs, by which lady he had three children, all deceased; and afterwards, in the month of June, 1789, his Grace married Mary, daughter of Captain Bechenoe of the Royal Navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, Bart. of Sedling, in the county of Dorset.

The house of Roxburgh is a very ancient family, and came originally from Normandy. Kerr of Kerr-hall, in Lancashire, was one great ancestor of it. From him descended two brothers, Ralph and Robert, in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland, North Britain, and who stand at the head of the two branches of Cesford and Fernihurst. We learn from Scottish records, that the above-mentioned Robert obtained from King David II. the lands of Oultoburn, near the water of Beaumont, and that he is considered as an ancestor of the house of Cesford, from which the Duke of Roxburgh is descended. From the other branch, that of Fernihurst, the Marquis of Lothian is descended. It farther appears, that Sir William Kerr of Cesford was knighted at the coronation of Queen Ann of Denmark, in the year 1590; that he was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. of Scotland, and the First of England; that he was created Lord Kerr, of Cesford, by that king; and, in the year 1616, was farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of Roxburgh. The following are the dates of the creations, in order of time:—

Lord Kerr of Cesford, in 1603; Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, 1616; Lord Bellenden, 1661; Marquis of Beaumont and Duke of Roxburgh, April, 1707; and Baron and Earl Kerr, of Wakefield, in the county of York, May 14, 1722. The present Duke's mother was Essex Mostyn, eldest daughter of Sir John Mostyn, Bart. of Flintshire. She died on the 7th of December, 1764.

The Duke was born in the month of April, 1740, and, as before observed, entered at an early period into the army, viz. in the year 1744, and was present at the famous battle of Fontenoy, where he carried the colours of the regiment, and highly distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity, by not only preserving his own colours, but those also of a brother-officer, who was killed in the action, from falling into the hands of the enemy. Afterwards, entering the regiment commanded by his uncle, the late Duke of Argyle, he again signalized himself at the battle of Culloden: but being ordered back to Flanders, with his regiment, to join the army, his Grace, then still an ensign, and Mr. Bellenden Kerr, was present at the battle of Laffelt, in the year 1747. In the month of December, 1755, he was appointed captain in the 54th regiment; and, in the year 1797, he succeeded to the title of Lord Bellenden; and, upon the death of the late Duke of Roxburgh, in 1804, he succeeded to the dukedom, and other honours of the family.

The Duke of Roxburgh is about the middle size, of polished manners, pleasing, graceful, and elegant, in person and address, and perfectly destitute of that *hauteur* which too frequently accompanies elevated situations. The Duke is never deficient in patronizing and remunerating men of genius. He is particularly attached to the study and practice of music, and is a pleasing performer. His Grace is extensive but judicious in his liberalities, and select and unshaken in his friendships.

Having said thus much of the Duke of Roxburgh, we must necessarily regard him as the antipodes of most of the great men of the present day. The Duke has no heir to any of his titles.

The following lines were written by Dr. Walcott, and addressed to his Grace, on his coming to the dukedom:

"Nature, at length, my Lord, is kind,
Which proves the Goddess is not blind;
Allow me then to give you joy:
And let me add, I hope when Fame
Your wealth and titles shall proclaim,
She'll note the field of Fontenoy."

Her Grace the Duchess, is one of the finest women in Europe, and appears, at this moment, to the greatest advantage, fascinating from the charms of her person, and in the full bloom of beauty and mental accomplishments. Her form has received the nicest and most finishing touches of Nature's hand; and her exalted mind and feeling heart, as displayed in her generous, proper conduct, may be held up as a model well worthy the imitation of many in what is called high life—and even of the aggregate of the ladies in general. Her Grace derives her dignity, not from a haughty carriage, or lofty demeanour, in her present splendid and elevated situation, but from those genuine qualities of mind and character which, in the very nature of things, can alone confer it—sweet simplicity, an amiable temper, and the graces of sprightly, engaging, condescending manners. Reading and music are her Grace's most favourite pursuits—and she has ever preferred the cultivation and enjoyment of these, amidst the rural scenes to which they are most congenial, to the noise, tumult, and bustle, of the *beau monde*. In the select circles which she forms, ease, elegance, lively sallies of wit, a luxurious imagination, and all the *agremens* that render female conversation so delightful, are enjoyed in their highest perfection.

The following lines breathe a spirit of ingenuous admiration, and are the production of an author not accustomed to address the "flattering line" to high rank, destitute of other recommendations:

"O blest with beauty, wit, and taste,
Fortune has paid her court at last;
And yet the muse believe—
Who scorns the mean, the flatt'ring line—
More worth is ev'ry charm of thine,
Than all the GODDESS has to give.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON METEORS OR FALLING STONES.

IN the sixth volume of the Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions, now publishing, there is a paper of the great Dr. Halley's, containing his thoughts on Extraordinary Meteors. From this we learn that the luminous bodies sometimes seen in the atmosphere, are, in the Doctor's opinion, merely unkindled vapours. An objection to this, however, is started by the ingenious Dr. Hutton, in his notes on the said paper, (from which notes the following observations are taken, with some verbal alterations, adapted to the state of a popular miscellany) that the difficulty, not to say apparent impossibility, of conceiving how exhalations could be raised so high, seems insurmountable, and requires some other origin to account for it satisfactorily. Indeed a number of later observations, particularly some recent and well-attested facts in France, have induced a belief that these luminous appearances are allied to, if not the very same as, the stones which have frequently been known to have fallen from the atmosphere, at different times, and in all parts of the globe.

These luminous bodies are seen to move with very great velocities, in oblique directions, descending sometimes, if not commonly, with a loud hissing noise, resembling that of a mortar shell, or cannon ball, when exploded, or rather, perhaps, like that of an irregular hard mass projected violently through the air. It is always surrounded by a blaze or flame, tapering off to a narrow stream in the hinder part of it.

These said bodies or masses are seen, or at least heard, to burst and to fly in pieces; the larger parts going foremost, and the smaller following in succession. They then fall on the earth, and strike it with great violence, and on examining the place where they fall, the parts of the above masses will be found scattered about in all directions, being still considerably warm, and most of them will have forced their way into the earth, several inches deep. After so many facts and concurring circumstances, it is difficult for the most incredulous to refuse assent to the identity of the two phenomena of meteors and falling stones; and indeed it has of late been taken for granted, or concluded, that every such meteor-like appearance is attended by the fall of a stone or stones, although we do not always see the place of the fall, nor can discover the falling bodies or stones themselves.

This conclusion, however, has contributed nothing towards enabling us to discover the origin of these bodies, at least as to their generation in the atmosphere; on the contrary, it seems still more difficult to account for the production of stones, than of gaseous meteors in the atmosphere, as well as to inflame and give them such violent projectile force. In fact, philosophers have given up the idea of regularly accounting for the origin of these phenomena, as hopeless. One idea, however, both possible and probable, has been suggested on the subject, by some of the French mathematicians, particularly by M. La Place; an idea of so extraordinary a nature, as both to astonish and gratify us with its novelty and boldness of conception. This is no less than the conjecture that these stony masses are projected from our sister-planet, the moon! None but a philosophical astronomer could have proposed such a conjecture, and at the same time proved its possibility. This, however, M. La Place has been enabled to perform by the rules of strict mathematical calculation. He has demonstrated, that a mass, if projected from a volcano in the moon, with a certain degree of velocity, of about a mile and a half per second, (which is not impossible to be done), it will thence be thrown beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction, and of course descend into the confines of the earth's; so that the mass must presently fall to the earth, and become a part of it.

Moreover, we may safely conclude, that the bodies in question were not projected by any terrestrial volcanoes, and still farther, that we have no right, judging according to the established laws and analogies of nature, to suppose that they were formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere. To a body placed on the surface of the moon, the attraction towards its

center must be incomparably greater than that which draws it towards the center of our earth; these being the two forces which must principally affect such a body; but supposing it to recede from the moon, a point of station will at length be found, between the two planets, where these forces are exactly equal, so that a body placed there must of course remain at rest, or, as it were, in equilibrio; but if it be removed still nearer to the earth than this planet, would have the superior attraction, and the body must descend towards it. Now, supposing a mass to be projected from the moon's surface, in a direct line towards the earth, by a volcano, or from the production of steam operating by the means of subterranean heat, then a force projecting the body with a velocity of 12,000 feet in a second, on the Newtonian estimation of the moon's mass, would be sufficient to carry it beyond the point of equal attraction. But this estimate of the moon's mass is now allowed by much to exceed the truth; and, on M. La Place's calculation, it appears that a force of little more than half the above power would be sufficient to produce the said effect; that is, a force capable of projecting a body with a velocity of less than a mile and a half per second. But we have known cannon-balls projected, by the force of gun-powder, with a velocity of 2500 feet per second, or upwards; that is, about half a mile. It follows, therefore, that a projectile force communicating a velocity about three times that of a cannon-ball, would be sufficient to throw the body from the moon beyond the point of equal attraction, and cause it to reach the earth.

Now, there can be little doubt that a force equal to what is here mentioned, is exerted by volcanoes on the earth, as well as by the production of steam from subterranean heat, when it is considered, that huge masses of rocks, many times larger than cannon-balls, are on such occasions often thrown to heights so much greater. We may easily imagine such cause of motion to exist in the moon as well as in the earth, and that in a superior degree, if we may be allowed to reason from the supposed symptoms of volcanoes recently observed in the moon, by the powerful tubes of Dr. Herschell; and still more, if we consider that all projections from the earth encounter and suffer an enormous resistance and diminution, by the dense atmosphere of this planet, while it has been rendered probable from optical considerations, that the moon has little or no atmosphere at all, to give any such re-istance.

The case of possibility being thus made out, and the natural effects according with the supposed cause, the concomitant circumstances will likewise afford a very high degree of probability, perhaps little short of certainty itself, to this hypothesis. Now, the chief known and visible phenomena, and leading circumstances, that attend these blazing meteors, or burning stones, may be thus enumerated and summed up; and with these we shall conclude the present article. 1. They blaze out suddenly, or appear to do so. 2. They move with a surprisingly rapid motion, nearly horizontal in its direction, but a little inclined downwards. 3. They move in several different directions, considered with respect to the points of the compass. 4. In their flight they emit a loud whizzing sound. 5. They commonly burst with a violent explosion, and loud report. 6. They fall on the earth with great force, in a sloping direction. 7. They are very hot at first, remain so for a considerable time, and exhibit manifest indications of fusion on their surface. 8. The fallen stone masses have all the same external appearance, and contexture, as well as internally the same nature and composition. And, 9. They are totally different from all other bodies, both natural and artificial, that have been discovered on the surface, or in the entrails of our terrestrial globe.

A TOUCH UPON THE TIMES.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

From my Apartments in Grub Street.

SIR,

I AM a bit of a politician, and presume to think I have so much knowledge of the world as to be able to judge of the propriety and general tendency of our public transactions as a nation, and of the measures of government. As such allow me to tell

you, Sir, what I verily believe myself, and what, perhaps, almost every young gentleman school-boy in the kingdom must know, that the great affairs of this country are at present in very bad hands, and that the administration of them is marked with unpardonable negligence and mismanagement. I am a plain man, Sir, and hate all fulsome flattery—what the mobbish gentry call *palavering*; nor do I set up any pretensions to particular scholarship or wit, (although I received as good an education as most in the parish wherein I was born): but notwithstanding this, I think I have as much solid sense as some of our modern Ahitophels, and trust that I can make as good use of it. My motto is to be sincere, rather than over-civil and ceremonious,—however, I do not mind trifles; (on the contrary, I can be occasionally pleased with them); nor is it my custom or inclination to make sullen and churlish reflections on my neighbours, being never so happy as when I see all the world pleased about me. But, Sir, I will not give up the independence of my mind, as an honest English yeoman; and when I cannot suppress my chagrin, I see no reason why I should hol my tongue, although I shall use it as decently as if I were, in troth, a gentleman. By the bye, Sir, I am only like some other men that I know, who, when they have *got a little learning*, cannot help shewing it.

Now, Sir, you will allow me to say, that I cannot submit patiently, and without grumbling, to modern times and manners, to "things as they are," and to Mr. Pitt's "existing circumstances." I should like, if it were possible, to jog on in the road of life with some tolerable degree of pleasure and satisfaction. But, merciful Heavens! these horrid wars, public debts and taxes, *put my pipe out*, and when I would be social and comfortable, easy, and good-humoured, make me sullen and stingy, in spite of myself—and this it is that occasions my troubling of you, Sir, with the present scrawl. Now, Sir, I'll tell you what—I intend to give Mr. Pitt a *good jobation*, to bestow a little seasonable and proper correction upon him; and you will highly oblige me by inserting my cynical snarlings in your judicious work, and especially as I shall give my opinion *gratis*, and without a bribe.

Our government is at present, I am free to say, though it sounds rather queer, AN OLD WOMANISH ONE; and it puts a man of my turn in a very ill humour, makes me weep and grumble in the gizzard, shocks, disgusts, mortifies, and even alarms me, in an eminent degree, when I see that greatest of all human plagues, an insolent premier, taking upon himself, with a lofty look, an impudent stare in our faces, and an overweening notion of his own self-sufficiency, audaciously to force our wills, proudly to insult our understandings, and to manage, impose upon, and completely dupe us, as he pleases. My feelings are severely hurt, deeply wounded, when I contemplate the petty, cowardly, unfortunate, baby things that rule over us. Like certain Indian tribes that wear rings in their noses, so is our nation led! Years have elapsed since I have devoutly wished and prayed that I might live to see a time when things might be ordered for the better; but, alas! since that period, almost every thing has undergone a most fatal change for the worse. A man may be stung almost to madness with a gnat—and it fills me with pity and regret, dissatisfaction and gloom, to think and wonder that persons who are held in the highest contempt, even old women and children I had almost said, are sometimes permitted, by the special judgment of God in his wrath, to govern the world.

We are now, and have for three years, been engaged in a war which has infinitely more than drunk up all the savings of our boasted political economists;—and yet, with such an immense mass of military and naval force as our active and industrious ancestors never heard of, have not all our plans and modes of operation been a series of blunders? What, I pray, hath been performed, excepting the loss of Hanover, a furious, exorbitant, excessive, intemperate, and profuse prodigality of expences, and the superflux thrown to the dogs—the remainder squandered away in kickshaws, junketings, and Athol-compensation bills—what I have heard

some among the foolish, swinish multitude, call scandalous jobs.

The politics of our court caballists have been long marked out for the most mischievous, cruel, impious and abominable, (almost, if not altogether, in the true spirit of Machiavel) that can be—and (this is an important fact) are really detested of all other nations. Under the colour, mask, and mantle of a pretended religion, morality and social order, these continued destructionists make no scruple to exercise the most horrible enormities, to sin against humanity itself, and to think all inconsistent and ridiculous things lawful for them.

Sir, I live very strictly and laconically myself, and I think that now, if ever, this country hath need of such to be placed in authority and command over us, as excel in virtue —such as have clean hands and pure hearts. And then there is such a charming pair of them! What think you of that good, that very superlative servant of all work, Lord Melville? This very man (tell it not in Milan, publish it not in the streets of Paris) is to be tried, ere long, on the charge of being concerned in swindling transactions; and from certain strong facts that have already come out, it striketh me (and so the common bruit hath been) that frauds have been carried on in our public offices, to an unlimited extent; and my hand trembleth to write, that a peculiar spirit of peculation, hath, I doubt, been the order of the day!

The Romans, ere they had degenerated from their ancient simplicity, were esteemed of all other nations, for the fame and commendation of their *public* justice. The greatest political sinner, who enjoyeth the world in state, in the true scale of moral estimation, deserveth punishment no less than the petty delinquent. Public justice, however, seems to have been long overlooked amongst us; and, together with all sense of decency and moderation, in husbanding of the public purse, these virtues have been exploded considerations.

And then Mr. Pitt, to shew his extreme sensibility and sentimental feeling, wept, and wept too in the midst of the senate house; but alas! *it would not do!* but not such tears as angels, weep, or as that consummate statesman, the GREAT Mr. Pitt, his father, wept in the same place, in a style of pathos and animation, inexpressibly grand and impressive, or rather inimitable, on the fall of Wolfe) when the naval commissioners had so featly detected, and Mr. Whitbread denounced with so good a grace, certain clean and lightly-fingered manœuvres, &c. &c.

And then, for their inconstant humour, in chopping and changing about so! Nautical experience, true British sailorship, Lord St. Vincent dismissed with disgrace, and the GREETE MON made an admiral! Like the Athenians of old, who could make *ten* generals in a year; while on the contrary, Philip of Macedon, in many years experience, could find but *one*, and that was Parmenio! But I will tell the fools an ancient tale, from the mouth of Cleobulus, one of the wise men of Greece, as Plutarch saith. Once upon a time, the moon desired her mother to make a petticoat that would sit close to her body. And how is it possible, my dear, answered the mother, that I should make one to fit thee, when I see thee sometimes full all over, sometimes in the wain, and anon, swelling and growing again?

And what! for almost two months, no lame account or scrap of news, about Lord Nelson, or the destination of the enemies fleets, *and all those things!* What a testification of mysterious skill, by those who conduct the business of our naval departments, and who lay out such vast sums, in order to procure intelligence! But alas! alas! when I came to overhaul the public papers, in a certain place, whither I usually repair, in order to peruse and wonder at the remarkable, extraordinary, and surprising events of our day, I learned that those subtle, unconscionable fellows, the French, have been strangely fortunate of late, having *fairly capsized* (at last, when it came to the pinch) our famous, mighty, and powerful schemes of blockading and excommunicating their sailors in their own ports; and it grieves me to say it, a greater evil hath been since produced, our convoys captured, very considerable mischief done, and the inhabitants of our West India islands driven to the last extremities.

And then, to bestow a word of advice, an useful admonition on Mr. Pitt. In former times, Sir, when

virtuous ministers were honoured, you would have been despised; and it cannot escape, even your very short memory, that in these our days, you have often had the horrid mortification to be branded with the name of an APOSTATE. With your vices or virtues in *private life*, I have nothing to do; neither do you affect any ridiculous juggleries in religion. But not to make you or my readers more serious than they care to be, I shall only, at present, point out to your consideration a sentence of advice, Γνωθι σεαυτον, or, *Nosce te ipsum*, which the Greeks esteemed so highly of, that they gave the glorious title of WISE MAN, to its author Thales, and having caused it to be engraven on a plate of gold, most reverently hung it up in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. Short as this precept is, it conveys a satisfactory summary of all instruction, both moral and political. For whoever knows himself, will seriously reflect on the relations wherein he stands to society, and the duties which he owes to his country and to mankind. When people act out of character, or mistake their proper talents, they will always become ridiculous. How preposterous is it to find you, Sir, whom nature never intended to fill the character of a *war minister*—to tread in the steps of a Louvois or a Chatham, (although you will perversely aspire to be such, *contra numina*, in spite of fortune or of fate), groaning and swelling, raving and fretting, at your devices being everlastingly baffled and outwitted by the jilting goddess.

Military politics, Sir, is a subject of which you are entirely ignorant, and if you were to make it the study of all your life, you would never be an adept in it. To attempt a thing you are totally unfit for, betrays a deplorable ignorance of yourself and of your own abilities.

And in your general character, have you not manifested that you have no real value for public virtue, or good internal economy, which alone can give a proper strength, dignity, and firmness to the state? You have preferred the empty reputation of back-stairs influence to the real happiness which you might have enjoyed in the generous and sincere esteem of the people, had you regarded your own peace, and the truly patriotic conduct of your adorable father. I do not deny that you have an admirable capacity for civil and forensic employment; but the misfortune is, instead of being considered as a most useful Palinurus, to pilot the state on great occasions, to extricate us out of our difficulties and exigencies, your dronish and tardy measures shew too plainly that you are thoughtless of the commonwealth, and of its safety, You waste your life and cramp your genius, in mean, mercenary, dishonest arts, to corrupt the national virtue; and the chiefest object of your care and contrivances, is first to bear away the paper and cash out of our scrutoires, and then to get rid of it, like a DRUNKEN SOT, in all the most *irregular* and *unaccountable ways* imaginable!

CRITO THE GENTLE.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

For the Universal Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following is the substance of a letter lately communicated to the society at Gottingen, by M. the Inspector Harding, at Lilienthal. After remarking that at, or rather after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening, he had discovered a new planet in the Constellation of Pisces, and had observed it since for almost every night, he proceeds as follows: "This star appears to have a white, vivid lustre, is exactly of the 8th magnitude, and is retrograde with a southern declination, augmenting, agreeably to the rules of theory, in its present position.

"On the first of September, when I perceived it at ten minutes past ten in the evening, I computed its right ascension at two degrees 24 minutes, and its northern declination at 37 minutes. On the 4th, I made a computation, but only an ocular one, at twenty minutes past ten, the first at two degrees, and the last at one minute.

"After having perfectly convinced myself of the real movement of this star, by repeated observations, I informed M. Olbers, of my discovery on the spot, and I learned that he had already, on the 7th of September, himself observed this same strange planet."

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ALLOW me to give you my sentiments on the late extraordinary proceedings in parliament, relative to the mode of trial proper to be adopted in the case of Lord Viscount Melville. The guilt of the noble culprit, so far from being rendered doubtful by the further investigation of his conduct, has received additional confirmation, even from his own confession. On this point there cannot be two opinions; neither could it be supposed that there would be any doubt as to the method by which he ought to be tried; an impeachment being so obviously the constitutional practice adopted in all cases of high crimes and misdemeanors, which are not within the grasp of mere legal forms and subtleties. It is also better suited to the dignity of the parties who prosecute, and of him who is prosecuted. Nothing but the obstinate reluctance of Mr. Pitt to acknowledge the guilt of his friend and colleague; his determination to protect him with the whole force of his influence, and his haughty, arbitrary temper; could have caused the inconsistencies with which the conduct of parliament has been marked, throughout the whole of this momentous transaction. His aversion, at all times, to have the conduct of government questioned, or inquired into, would, at all events, have led him to resist any motions in the house of commons which had this object in view. An additional motive for his opposition to the late enquiries, was, no doubt, the intimate public connection, and strong private friendship, which subsisted between him and Lord Melville: and in addition to all this, his pertinacity has been increased, by the feelings of indignation, at being defeated where he was so fully determined to conquer. From the first decision on the criminality of Lord Melville, we must consider the whole proceedings of parliament as a struggle between the virtuous, independent party of Lord Sidmouth, and the old opposition, on the one side, and the domineering influence of Mr. Pitt on the other. Every inch of ground which was gained by the former, he was determined to fight over again, that he might avoid the humiliation of appearing to be defeated. Had the first decision of the house been produced by the decided ascendancy of one party over another, its proceedings would afterwards have been regular and consistent, and an impeachment would have been the immediate consequence of so strong a suspicion of guilt; but the minister, still hoping to triumph, determined to combat not only his opponents in the house, but to defy the opinion of the country, though so strongly expressed. To defeat the views of opposition, and to conciliate the moderation of the Sidmouth party, he proposed the nugatory mode of a civil prosecution, which for a time answered his purpose, and seemed to rescue his friend from the gripe of the commons, and put him into the hands of the lawyers, by whose tedious forms and quibbles he hoped the ends of justice might be defeated. But at length, when the increasing voice of the country seemed to give confidence to the opposition, and Mr. Whitbread was emboldened to move an impeachment, the minister was compelled to submit to the more expeditious mode of trial proposed by the independent party, and suffer the prosecution by a civil suit to be superseded; but, determining not to be conquered, no sooner did he find the parliament begin to thin, and his own superiority manifest, than he resolved to take them by surprise, and proposed, on a sudden, the very mode which he and his friends had all voted against, and carried the question of impeachment, merely to defeat the party of Lord Sidmouth, and convince them that they should not again triumph over him. A minister who can thus trifle with the dignity of parliament, merely to gratify his own love of command, is the greatest foe to his country. And it deserves to be remarked, that at this very time, when all the energy and talents of the country should be united, to secure us from the intrigues and the attacks of our most vigilant enemy, the government is divided by party squabbles, and feelings of mere personal consideration. The late war I have ever considered as the most calamitous contest that ever arose in the history of this nation; and the present

will probably complete the ruin it began. Mr. Pitt, not content with this, is determined to carry every thing at home, in the same arbitrary manner; the successor of Lord Melville is said to act merely by his advice, and the impeachment, from the hints thrown out by the state lawyers, even should it be successful in establishing his guilt, will most probably, through ministerial influence, fail to produce the punishment so justly merited.

I remain, &c. W. B.

Morpeth, June 29, 1805.

THOUGHTS ON SATIRE AND SATIRISTS.

Αυτοι μοῖνα χρεων αυτων της απαντων περονομενος ιατηγορίας.

Diony. Itali. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 4. Pag. 659. Edit. Reiske.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN an age, which, without the stiffness of a stoic, or the asperity of a cynic, may be pronounced to revel in the latitudinarian wilds of licentiousness, it seems to be the particular duty of satire and morality to fix the rigid rein on depraved and unwholesome morals, and to empanel, if possible, within the sanctuary of virtue, every loose departer from his duty, and to impose upon all, who deserve it, the salutary restraints of reproof and of punishment. But when, instead of assuming, with true urbanity, the gentle, and, I had almost said, parental authority of just severity, the satirist stalks forth with the grim and unhallowed visage of a ruffian, and brandishes his tomahawk of defiance, and invades the chastity of retirement and of privacy, the good and the great will unite in cordial coalition to scowl the monster from society, and draw aside the mask which discovers the image of public virtue, to open to our view and abhorrence, the pitiful features of malevolence, and of pique. This observation is drawn from me, in contemplating the present state of satire in England; and as far as my observation goes, there has not of late appeared one, who, ingenuously professing to guide us all to virtue, and to be actuated by a pure spirit of philanthropy for reforming public abuses, and chastising private morals, that has not suffered his mind most woefully to betray him into the dirty drains of petty spite; and instead of buffetting the waves of wickedness on the ocean of life, they have all spat forth the most virulent volcanoes of private spleen, and made a party business of the whole matter. Flattering themselves as too wise to commend, they dip their pens in ink of the dankest gall, and poison those minds that burn with the eagerness of distinction, and a passion for fame, and crush with the fashionable furor of their criticisms, every good and honest work that is soaring into notice:

.... Consulto nauseant
Et, ut putentur sapere, nil non vituperant.
Phædrus. Lib. 3.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, July 8, 1805.

HINTS TOWARD A CHARACTER OF THE LAST LORD LYTTLETON.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS there has appeared in the latter numbers of your useful work, an Essay on the comparative Merits of George Lord Lyttleton, and the late Earl of Orford, indulge me with inserting a few desultory remarks on the character of the only Son of the former nobleman.

The name of this personage is seldom mentioned but with pity or contempt; yet there seems to prevail only a confused and indistinct idea either of his qualifications or his failings. The only son of an amiable and beloved woman, whose early death most tenderly endeared every relic she bequeathed; the late Lord Lyttleton was exposed in childhood, to all the dangers that indulgence and adulation can present. While the father wept over his child as the image of his lost wife, the little world of relations and domestics that surrounded the boy, strove to bestow on every budding vice, the semblance of a virtue. Dandled thus into audacity and conceit, can we wonder that the first actions of his life, were bold and licentious? That precocity of judgment must be truly singular, which could render them otherwise.

Joined to an ardency of temper, the son of Lord Lyttleton possessed the warm feelings of inherent genius.

On

On reading Milton, when quite a boy, a passage so forcibly struck his fancy, that he threw down the book, and paced the room with tremulous eagerness. On understanding the cause of this emotion, his delighted father clasped him in his arms, and almost smothered him with caresses. The passage was,

He spake: and to confirm his words, outflew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty Cherubim: the sudden blaze
Far round illumin'd hell!

A mind so tenacious of rapturous sentiment, was perhaps the worst soil on which flattery and indulgence could sow their destructive seeds: the sensibilities of genius betrayed him into a thousand errors, from which stupidity would have been a preservative. That his youth was stained by vices of no common magnitude, is but too well known. The old harper who attended on his Oxford orgies has told strange tales of his frantic mirth, in those midnight scenes. His mind was habitually cloudy and chearless; wine presented a short-lived flow of fancy, and ebriety is seldom a solitary deviation. Those who best knew him attributed a portion of his misconduct to the effects of a marriage, accelerated by the fond hopes of his father: they likewise saw great reason to believe that the personal responsibility annexed to the peerage, to which he succeeded, and the ardor with which he entered into public business, would effectually wean him from pursuits equally unworthy of his understanding and his rank in life. An immature death, however, blighted his expectation; and it remains only to hold forward his name as a sad instance of the insufficiency of talents without the aid of discretion.

His parliamentary life, though short, was honourable. However erroneous might be some of his early political sentiments, he never failed to preserve an independence of character. Firm to the opinions he adopted, his eloquence was persuasive and energetic. On the subject of the American contest, he thus delivered ideas which a short experience would have enabled him to correct: "For my own part, I have not that high opinion of their Roman spirit as to suppose that it will influence them contentedly to submit to all the horrors of war, to resign every comfort in which they have been bred, to relinquish every hope with which they have been flattered, and retire to the howling wilderness for an habitation; and all for a dream of liberty, which, were they to possess to-morrow, would not give them a privilege superior to those which they lately enjoyed; and might, I fear, deprive them of many which they experienced, beneath the clement legislation of the British government."

His judgment is more conspicuous in the following brief mention of two very eminent characters. "The two principal orators of the present age, (and one of them perhaps a greater than has been produced in any age,) are the Earls of Mansfield and Chatham. The former is a great man; Ciceronian, but I should think interior to Cicero. The latter is a greater man; Demosthenian, but superior to Demosthenes. The first formed himself on the model of the great Roman orator; he studied, translated, rehearsed, and acted his orations: the second disdained imitation, and was himself a model of eloquence, of which no idea can be formed but by those who have seen or heard him. His words have sometimes frozen my young blood into stagnation, and sometimes made it pace in such a hurry through my veins, that I could scarce support it. He however embellished his ideas by classical amusements, and occasionally read the sermons of Barrow, which he considered as a mine of nervous expressions; but, not content to correct and instruct imagination by the works of mortal men, he borrowed his noblest images from the language of inspiration."

The mind accustomed to speculations on the probabilities of chance, will rarely avoid the painful weakness of superstition. Where the test of experience affords little or no direction, preternatural significations are fearfully resorted to; every whisper of the wind is an omen that triumphs over the strongest suggestions of rea-

son, and involves the happiness of the anxious enthusiast. Thus, Lord Lyttleton, who indulged without restraint that propensity to gaming which every man fond either of money or pleasure possesses, was the abject slave of every trivial accident that interfered with the accomplishment of his purpose. A gloominess of temper, joined with an aspiring imagination, strengthened, to a sad importance, this enervating delusion. The sight of a rustic funeral at Hagley, in any fancifully inauspicious hour, would produce a fit of the deepest terror and alarm. He visited the castle of a nobleman in the north. The house and its furniture wore a face of venerable grandeur. Some tragic scenes had been performed in the mansion, and the apartments were shewn precisely in the same state as when they were the silent witnesses of blood and contention. Lyttleton's active fancy overpowered his natural fortitude. He forebore to retire till good-breeding forced him to his chamber. He had not long been there, however, before he returned, with a pale and wild countenance, and confessed he could not venture to sleep in the room assigned him, because "The boards of the antient flooring cracked so violently as he trod over them!"

The circumstances attending his death are too well known to allow repetition. His sombre fancies at length fatally disordered his mind, and he sank the victim of a perverted imagination.

His religious sentiments were gloomy and indeterminate. He has been supposed a sceptic; but the elastic visions of his fancy tempted him rather to credulity than scepticism. The mysterious and the awful captivated his imagination; and in the midst of his vices, when he thought of religion, it was not without symptoms of bigotry. Such an irrational species of faith, as may be supposed, added to the horrors of his serious moments;—"Will you believe me," says he, "when I tell you that, in a morning's ride which conducted me by some of the tremendous fires employed in the manufactories in my neighbourhood, I shuddered at the sight of their angry flames, and expressed my sensations to the young lady I accompanied, in such a manner, as to make her cheek as pale as my own."

For those dialogues of which he is known to be the author, (the personages of the first, the Saviour of the world and Socrates; and of the second, king David and Cæsar Borgia) no excuse can be offered. The infidel might plead the levity of his opinions, but he who "believes and trembles," yet throws a string of jests in the face of the Being on whom he rests his hopes, is faulty beyond conception. They were never directly published, it is true: but a sufficient number of copies was circulated to render their purport pretty generally known. The only resemblance of an apology that can be offered is the early youth of the author.—And may not the same plea be advanced, in alleviation of his other errors? Surely, too severe a sentence should not be hastily passed on the man who has no opportunity of correcting the first mistakes of his life? Not to ask so trite a question as what the world would have thought of Henry V. had he died before he gained possession of the crown, suffer me to observe that George Lord Lyttleton himself, eminently amiable and useful as he proved, would have left the character of a mere noisy declaimer, and unblushing sceptic, had he died at the same age with his son; though he lived to shew every requisite talent of the statesman, and to write from sincere conviction, a pious defence of the christian faith.

In his person, Lord Lyttleton bore considerable resemblance to his father. He was tall and slender, with a pale and comparatively diminutive face. He was master of a most insinuating address, and too well skilled in all those winning arts which ensnare the inexperienced and unsuspecting. I am Sir, Your's &c. T. R.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS many persons seem to imagine that the guillotine, the instrument of such fatal notoriety among the French, is a modern invention, allow a constant reader to remove this mistake.

To many, the information, as to the substance of it, is without doubt un-

necessary; and others may be little pleased to find our own country the framer of so pernicious an engine: the promulgation of truth however must at all times be considered as a desirable circumstance.

At Halifax, in Yorkshire, it was the custom, some centuries back, to put felons to death by means of an instrument precisely similar to the modern guillotine. This mode of punishment appears to have been peculiar to Halifax, and was inflicted under singular circumstances, which, as I conceive, are not known to the generality of your readers. A theft to the value of 13½d. constituted a felony. The criminal must be taken in commission of the fact, or in possession of the stolen article, otherwise he could be convicted only on his own confession. Within a week of conviction he was conducted to the scaffold. If he had stolen an ox or a horse, the beast was led to the place of execution, and the cord that acted on the axe of the machine fastened to his neck. On a signal, the animal was flogged to exertion, and thus rendered the retributive executioner of the criminal.

On considering the above mode of procedure, the reluctance with which our simpler forefathers awarded the penalty of death unavoidably occurs. The strongest suspicions, or plainest corroborating circumstances, were not held sufficient. On no grounds would they cut short all possibility of amendment, but the unequivocal circumstance of actual detection. The grants of sanctuary, likewise, in these earlier days of our civil polity, would seem to have originated in charitable lenity rather than superstition. Dr. Johnson, in considering the impolicy of frequent executions, has added strength to the humane arguments of Sir Thomas More on the subject. It is at any rate incontrovertible that in those countries where the penal laws are most rigid, the commission of crime is most frequently to be found. When any distant country is first named as the spot for transportation, numbers of convicts solicit death, in preference to the horrors of existing on a wild and unknown shore. This might act as a hint to legislators, that death is not the most dreadful punishment they have it in their power to inflict.

Most ardently wishing that the guillotine were in as utter disuse as its original in Yorkshire,

I remain, Sir, &c.

Pontefract, June 2. S. T.

THE PATTUECOS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it is generally agreed among the learned, that the Biscayan speech or idiom is the most ancient language of Spain; this is still spoken in Guipuscoa, the Asturias, and in some places or patches scattered up and down amongst the Pyrenees; but principally and more especially in the province of Biscay itself, which, as we learn from testimonies of unquestionable authority, was never completely conquered by either the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, or Moors; which nations, it is well known, successively over-ran, more or less, all the rest of Spain: and I have read in some ancient author, although I cannot positively vouch for it as a fact, that whenever the king of Spain comes in person to visit any part of the territories of Biscay, he is obliged, by a custom that has been pertinaciously maintained, in all ages, to pull off his shoes upon the frontiers, as if his first step were treading upon *virgin, holy ground.*

And as it is highly probable that the Biscayan is the primitive language of Spain, so this very circumstance seems either directly or indirectly to infer and prove, that the people of that country are a remnant of the aboriginal, or the very first inhabitants. For few, I should imagine, will be disposed to question that if we wish to find out the indigenous inhabitants, the most ancient people or language of any country, we must look for them among the Mountaineers, in their strong places and inaccessible fastnesses; as, for instance, the people of Albania, anciently Epirus in Greece, who speak a language in a great measure unknown to either the Greeks or Sclavonians, the Highlanders in Scotland, and the ancient Britons in Wales.

Indeed, it is remarkable enough that the Spaniards, who pique themselves more upon the nobility of their extraction, than any other European nation, confess that the most ancient race of their gentry has been all along preserved in Biscay. So that a Biscayner is capable of being admitted as *a cavalier* of any of the *three habits* or degrees of noblesse, without any scrutiny being made by *the office*, (tantamount, as I conceive, to our office of heralds) whether he be *limpio de la sangre de los Moros*, as they express it, that is to say, *uncontaminated with the blood of the Moors*, or no, if he can but produce undeniable evidence that he be a *Montancro*, or, in other words, that he has been born amongst and is descended from the masculine and warlike Mountaineers of Biscay. The cragginess and steepness of places in the mountains, has, in all ages, proved a very great advantage to those who dwell therein, in cases of war and danger; they serve as fortresses erected by nature herself, to protect the natives from all hostile incursions. So true is that which an ancient classical writer reports and complains of, respecting some places and tracts in Scythia: *Difficilius erat hostem invenire quam vincere. It was more difficult to trace out and discover the enemy than to subdue him.* The above preliminary observations have been naturally suggested to me, in consequence of having lately met with a most singularly striking account of a still more curious people, and from which I could not but feel a certain degree of astonishment at not having stumbled upon it before. On this subject, Sir, I consider myself as emboldened to speak somewhat more knowingly and confidently than many others, and not, perhaps, without even a kind of authority, *(sit venia verbo)* and this, not merely from the circumstance of having devoted a great part of my time to studies of this nature, but because it has occasionally been *my very employment*, my peculiar business and function (although only a sedentary traveller, penned up within the four walls of my study) to peregrinate through and anatomise, as it were, many a soil, climate, country, and town, and (like Ulysses, so celebrated among the ancient Greeks) to observe the manners of many different nations. Yet in the whole course of my extensive reading, although I have been particularly anxious to read, draw, and drain out of a multiplicity of authors, all that they have written or could possibly have known, respecting the various nations of this our lower world, I must own that till of late, I never could arrive to the knowledge of the people now about to be described. This, Sir, induces me to hope that the following communication, which I shall insert verbatim et literatim, quoting my authority, and which relates to a particularly curious and interesting subject, unknown to the generality of readers, will find an early place in your truly valuable miscellany, and that it will be deemed no unuseful or unacceptable present to the admirers of the Universal Magazine.

A TOPOGRAPHER.

A quotation from Howell's "Instructions and directions for foreign Travel," printed in the year 1650.—"And now for further proof that the Cantabrian language is the antientest of Spain, I think it wil not be much from the purpose, if I insert here a strange discovery that was made not much above *halfe a hundred years ago*, about the very middle of *Spaine*, of the *Pattuecos*, a people that were never known upon the face of the earth before; though *Spaine* hath been a renown'd famous countrey, visited and known by many warlik nations: They were discovered by the flight of a Faulcon, for the *Duke of Alva*, hauking on a time, neer certain hils, not farre from *Salamanca*, one of his hauks which he much valued, flew over those mountaines, and his men not being able to find her at first, they were sent back by the duke after her: these faulconers, clammering up and down, from hill to hill, and luring all along, they lighted at last upon a large pleasant valley, where they spied a company of naked Savage people, locked in between an *assembly* of huge crags and hils, indented and hemmed in (as it were) one in another: as simple and savage they were, as the rudest people of any of the two *Indies*,

whereof some thought a man on horse-back to be one creature with the horse. These savages gazing awhile upon them, flew away, at last, into their caves, for they were *Troglodites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollowes of the rocks. The faulconers observing well the track of the passage, returned the next day, and told the duke, that in lieu of a hauke, they had found out a new world, a new people never known on the continent of *Spaine*, since Tubal Cain came first thither. A while after, the *Duke of Alva* went himself with a company of muscateers, and conquered them, for they had no offensive weapon but slings; they were *Pythagoreans*, and did eat nothing that had life in it, but excellent fruits, rootes, and springs ther were amongst them; they worshipped the sun and new moone, their language was not intelligible by any, yet many of their simple words were pure *Baxuence*, and their *guttural* pronuntiation the very same, and a *guttural pronunciation is an infallible badge of an ancient language*; and so they were reduced to christianity, but are to this day discernible from other *Spaniards* by their more tawny complexions, which proceeds from the reverberation of the sunbeams glancing upon those stony mountaines wherewith they are encircled, and on some sides trebly fenced, which beames reflects upon them with a greater strength and so tannes them."

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PLAGIARISM OF DR. BERDMORE.

Quam temére in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam. HOR.

SIR,

A little book the other day fell into my hands, called "Specimens of Literary Resemblance," &c. by Dr. Berdmore, the late pedagogue of the Charter House; the object of which is to point out parallel passages in divers authors, and in particular the volume is devoted to stigmatize a venerable prelate, now "in full age and hoary holiness*," as a mean and servile plagiarist of Catrou, and in one word, to run him down in a general sweep of condemnation and contempt. I shall not descant upon the unworthiness of this puny schoolmaster's motives, nor tell how bitter is the gall in which he has dipped his pen; but it is enough for me to observe on the present occasion, that he who had descried with such scrupulous and keen penetration, the literary productions of others, should be particularly careful not to incur the imputation of a similar charge himself. But the reverend Doctor seems to have forgotten, that by an immutable law of letters, he who exercises the office of a critic, may, in his turn, become the subject of criticism; and therefore without making any apology to him, I shall offer to your readers two instances of his literary dishonesty, and of the delicacy and address with which he makes the discoveries of others his own. First: He is upon his favourite scent of looking out for resemblances of passages between different authors; and then says with a gentleness of demeanour, that no one would surely suspect; "I am tempted to remind you of an apparent imitation in Pope from Ovid," pag. 11: and then quotes those famous lines in the Eloisa, from ver. 305, to ver. 310, and compares them with a passage in the Epist. of Dido to Æneas, ver. 99, &c. Now who would dream that the discovery of this striking imitation was made long ago by that quick and indefatigable scholar, Gilbert Wakefield, in the only volume of Pope's Mis. Works that he ever edited: yet there you will find it, Sir, p. 273. Be it observed also that this arch pedagogue cannot pretend an ignorance that this observation was anticipated, for at pag. 13 he mentions Mr. Wakefield's Ed. of Pope, and gives a decided character upon it, which character it may fairly be presumed he would not have given, had he not read it attentively. The second delinquency is of the same stamp: It is a borrowed gem, but the borrower has given it his own impression, and assumes the merit of its being his own. The Doctor has introduced his observations, at great length, and told them with much pomp of narrative, and strutting for-

* An expression applied to Dr. Hurd, by the Author of the Pursuits of Literature. See that Work, p. 89, 12th Ed.

mality: I shall comprise them all in a word or two. Pope translates a passage in the last book of the Iliad, with an accumulation of dazzling imagery very opposite to the simplicity of his original. Dr. Berdmore hangs us on the tenter hooks of suspense throughout four pages of interrogation, before he will deign to inform us, in his vast sagacity and wisdom, where Pope picked up these extraneous ornaments; and then at last we are told with triumphant pride and consequential importance, that they are borrowed from that fine passage in the Paradise Lost, where Milton describes the descent of the angelic train.

[Compare Pope's Homer, b. 24, v. 101, &c. with Milton's P. L. b. 12, v. 626, &c.] No sooner had I read this, than a sceptical movement seized hold of my mind, and I said within myself; "Is this piece of critic lore the legitimate offspring of the Doctor's brain, or is it a little picking from the property of another." I hastily snatched down Gilbert Wakefield's Ed. of Pope's Translation: I turned to the passage, vol. 6, pag. 181, when lo and behold, the identical observation that the schoolmaster had borrowed without acknowledgment, I there kenned "hisce oculis."* I have no doubt but that by a little attention, grosser plagiarisms might be discovered; for those who have been used to crutches, can seldom dispense with their assistance without halting. I regret, Sir, very seriously, that Dr. Berdmore should have stooped to such meannesses. His little book is written in a style agreeably imitative of Melmoth, in Fitzosborne's Letters; but in addition to the dirty delinquencies I have already pointed out, he is censurable for the caustic and inquisitorial spirit in which he has attacked Bishop Hurd, a man, Sir, who in the worst of times, has maintained, with the best intentions, the hallowed dignity of classical learning, and a most high and holy reverence for our sacred religion, and who, moreover, if he was in the possession of faculties vigorous and unimpaired, would flap, with one sarcastic dash of his pen, all envious pedagogues, and their futile attacks, into non-existence.

Oxford, May 9. GAUNT NOTEGORE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

BY inserting the following extract from Curtis's Lectures on Botany, you will oblige a constant reader and admirer of your Miscellany. I am induced to make this request, as I think the circumstance which is there related cannot be too generally made known; it points out, in the most impressive manner, the essential necessity of every medical practitioner having, at least, a general knowledge of plants; and I am persuaded that the generality of your readers will not consider so small a portion of your Number as may be occupied by it, uninteresting. Should this quotation have the effect to stimulate one individual professor of medicine, not already acquainted with botany, to apply himself seriously to the study of that science, I shall think myself indebted to you for introducing it to public notice, and be amply satisfied with myself for the small pains I have taken in recommending it.

I am, Your's, &c. J. S.

Lichfield, July 4, 1805.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the acknowledged utility of the science of botany; notwithstanding professors of medicine are warm in its recommendation, it is much to be regretted that gentlemen of the faculty are so little acquainted with it practically: even in the country, where plants obtrude themselves on the notice of the most common observer, how few are there who know with certainty the plants they use?

"I have been most credibly informed, that when Dr. Withering, a gentleman distinguished not less for his medical than his botanical skill, went to reside at Birmingham, he found some of the medical people there making an extract from the cow-parsley instead of hemlock; and it is much to be feared, that mistakes

* - - - - - - potesne
Ex his ut *proprium* quid noscere?
Horace's Question to Dr. Berdmore!

of this sort frequently frustrate the well-meant endeavours of the physician.

"Although newly-discovered chemical remedies and foreign drugs may have justly superseded many of our English plants, yet a great number are still retained in the Pharmacopœia: to be acquainted with these at least is the duty of every one that takes upon himself the important character of guardian of the health of mankind.

"I cannot better illustrate how necessary a knowledge of plants is, particularly to medical gentlemen resident in the country, than by reciting an extract from a letter which I received some few years since from Mr. Lowe, surgeon at Preston in Lancashire, a gentleman who had formerly been my pupil.

"On Thursday the 5th of June, Mr. Freckleton, a healthy strong man about thirty-five years of age, a publican in the town, eat a handful of fool's-parsley with nearly the same quantity of young lettuce, about one o'clock at noon; in about ten minutes he was affected with a pain and hardness in his stomach and bowels, attended with a rumbling; he walked out into the fields, but was seized with such languor, weariness, and weakness, that it was with difficulty he supported himself till he got home; he was much troubled with giddiness in his head, his vision was confused, and sometimes objects appeared double: at seven o'clock he took an emetic, which brought up, as he supposes, all the fool's-parsley he had eaten, but not any of the lettuce; this considerably relieved him from the uneasy sensations in his bowels, but the other symptoms continued, and he passed a restless night. Next day he had much pain in his head and eyes, which last were inflamed and bloodshot: he had different circumscribed swellings in his face, which were painful and inflamed, but they were transient, and flew from place to place; this night he took a powder which made him sweat profusely. On Saturday his eyes were highly inflamed, painful, and entirely closed by the surrounding inflammation; this day he was bled, which gave him much ease in his head and eyes. From this time until Monday he continued to get better; but had, even then, pain, heat, and inflammation in his eyes, with œdematous swellings of his cheeks; his remaining symptoms went off gradually, and he is now well. He had been told that the plant which he had eaten was hemlock; to be satisfied, I accompanied him into the garden where he had gathered the plant, and found it to be æthusa cynapium, or fool's-parsley. To be convinced of this beyond a doubt, I compared a specimen of it with the figure and description of the plant given in the *Flora Londinensis*, with which I found it exactly to correspond."

"Independent of the singular satisfaction which Mr. Lowe must feel from knowing the plant in question, an advantage has arisen to the public; the poisonous quality of the fool's-parsley is ascertained, which before was only suspected. Time, and a taste for science, which of late years has made such rapid advances and such material improvements in every branch of medicine; which has introduced a rational practice, founded on an intimate knowledge of the animal œconomy, and an accurate history of diseases; which has rescued surgery from the hand of pretenders, and taught mankind to repose a confidence in those only who have laudably exerted themselves in acquiring anatomical knowledge; which has redeemed chemistry from empirics, and made it subservient to the practice of physic; will, it is presumed in a few years, place botany in a more favourable point of view, and cause its utility in medicine to be more generally acknowledged."

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON PLACE BOOK.

Hume.

HUME is generally allowed to have been of the most unassuming manners and gentle disposition. Mackenzie, the elegant and amiable author of the Man of Feeling, describing Hume in a borrowed character, says, that of all the men with whom he ever conversed, this writer was most free from egotistic arrogance and argumentative petulance. One subject, however, was too powerful for his singular forbearance. Hume was a Scot, and though the chief professed object of his labours was the annihilation of

prejudice, his partiality for the "North Country" superseded every suggestion of his moderation and good sense. The late Lord Lyttelton, when dining in his company at Ragley, the residence of Lord Hertford, very innocently asked him "At what time of the year, the harvest was housed in Scotland?" All the tranquillity of the philosopher was dissipated on the instant. His jealous imagination figured the enquirer as wishing to insinuate that there was no harvest, or at least, that no barns were requisite in the land of the North Britons, and he replied in a strain of high offence and displeasure.

Richardson.

RICHARDSON says in his 'Letters,' "Parson Young sat for Fielding's Parson Adams," (not the Author of the Night Thoughts, but a Translator of small capacity) "a man he knew, and only made a little more absurd than he is known to be. The best story in the piece is of himself and his first wife. In his Tom Jones, his hero is made a natural child, because his own first wife was such. Tom Jones is Fielding himself, hardened in some places, softened in others. Lady Bellaston is an infamous woman of his former acquaintance. His Sophia is again his first wife. Booth, in his last piece, is again himself. Amelia, even to her *noselessness*, is again his first wife. His brawls, his jarrs, his gaols, his sponging houses are all drawn from what he has seen and known."

A love of finesse appears, from the same compilation, to have been an unpleasing *trait* in the character of Dr. Young, whose pensive muse poured midnight orisons of so mellow a cadence "to the pale lamp of heaven." "Suppose," writes he in one of his Letters, "you should say, in the title-page of the Night Thoughts, *published by the Author of Clarissa?* This is a trick to put it into more hands: I know it would have that effect." Again: "If you knew any proper artist in that way, I wish you would shew him the grotesque picture of a centaur in my Dedication. If I could have a cut of it, I would prefix it to the Letters. It would, I think, have two good effects: 1st, It would carry the reader with more appetite through the Dedication, as letting him into the meaning of the picture before him. 2dly, It would look as if there was more occasion for the Dedication (which is pretty long) than there seems to be at present.

"This seems to me *a trick to cheat the public.* The question is, if you'll be an accomplice in it?"

This epistle from the pious author of the "Centaur not Fabulous," is dated *Sunday!*

Lord Orrery.

"No man is wise at all hours." Lord Orrery, the friend and biographer of Swift, is a striking instance of the truth of this ancient proverb. His Lordship, it seems, had such an unbounded love for the classics, that he bestowed classical appellations on the dumb parts of his household. Thus his dog bore the name of no less distinguished a personage than Cæsar. Cæsar, however, one day giving his Lordship a most unclassical bite, the acute and witty companion of the Dean of St. Patrick's seized a cane, and pursued him round the room with great solemnity, uttering, the while, this truly classical menace: "Cæsar! Cæsar! if I could catch thee, Cæsar, I would give thee as many wounds as Brutus gave thy name-sake in the capitol!"—But what man is a hero or a wit in his hour of domestic relaxation?

Dr. Cotton.

I BELIEVE it was the facetious Dr. Cotton, who, on employing an artist to paint his portrait on a sheet of glass, wrote underneath:

"Nunc primum transparui."

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1805.

Media inter prælia semper
Sideribus, cœlique plagis, superisque vacavi.

Amid the storms of war, with curious eyes,
I trace the planets, and survey the skies.

BY attending to the course of the Moon, we shall, this month, become acquainted with several celestial objects and aspects, equally amusing and instructive. On the third evening, she will appear not quite five degrees from Jupiter; and in this position, the Moon, Jupiter, Antares, and the second star in Scorpion, will exhibit an interesting appearance to the astro-

nomical student. On the fourth, the Moon will appear between three and four degrees from Antares, passing by that star in the course of the afternoon. On the sixth evening, at about seven hours twenty-two minutes, a star of the fourth magnitude in the constellation of the Archer, will be eclipsed by the eastern rim of the Moon, and continue hid one hour and twenty-three minutes. On the seventh, the Moon will direct her course towards the Goat, and pass the first star during the night of the eighth. On the twenty-seventh, she will move between Saturn and the first of the Virgin; on the twenty-eighth, to the east of the latter star; and, on the thirty-first, will appear at the distance of only fifty-nine minutes from (Antares) the first of the Scorpion.

Venus, Mercury, and Regulus (the first of the Lion) will approximate each other during the whole of the month; and on the first day the two former will be in geocentric conjunction, and set together about half past eight. A few minutes after sunset, we cannot fail of seeing this remarkable groupe in the WNW.

Mars moves about twenty degrees during this month. On the seventeenth, he is about two degrees from Saturn; and, on the twenty-eighth, will be in geocentric conjunction with the planet Herschel, or Uranus, the former appearing thirty-one minutes more to the south. They may be seen to advantage with a telescope of moderate powers, if the weather be favourable. Having thus discovered Uranus, we may easily mark his progress in future, as he will not move a degree and a half during the whole month: he will be seen when approaching a point above the first of the Virgin, and being rather more than four degrees and a half from it.

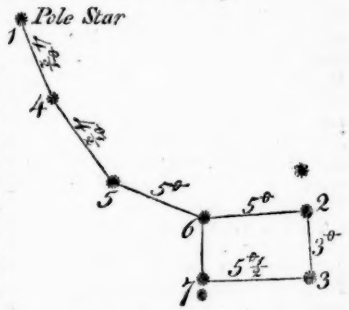
Saturn will move but two degrees and a half this month; towards the end of which he will be about seven from the first of the Virgin.

Jupiter will move but two degrees, and may be seen to approach to the second of the Scorpion.

In the beginning of the month, some of the most remarkable objects will be visible in the following situations, at half past nine.

Nearly on the meridian, about twelve degrees from the zenith, the first of the harp.—In the north, the fourth star of the Great Bear will be nearly on the meridian, and above the polar star.—In the SSE. in mid-heaven, the first of the Eagle.—In the E. twenty-five degrees above mid-heaven, the first of the Swan.—In the WSW. about seven degrees above the horizon, Antares; and to the W. of it, the second of the Scorpion; and Jupiter, higher up: rather above mid-heaven, the first of Hercules and the Serpent-bearer.—In the W. Arcturus, about fifteen degrees below mid-heaven.

The Great Bear, which was described last month, is now in a favourable position for observation, the body, or oblong, being about ten degrees below mid-heaven. By drawing a line through the first and second, the Pole-star will be discovered about fifty-one degrees and a half above the horizon. The position, and relative distances of the stars forming the constellation called the Lesser Bear, (of which the polar star forms a part) may be delineated by the following diagram.



The figures on the lines shew the distance between each star; the numeral figures (as before) shewing the first, second, &c. star of the constellation. Their magnitudes are as follow—The first is of the second magnitude; the second, third, and fourth, of the third; the fifth and sixth, of the fourth; and the seventh, of the fifth magnitude. Whence it appears, that though this constellation bears a strong resemblance to the Great Bear, each having four stars in the body and three in the tail, yet, from the magnitudes of the stars, it does not appear near so brilliant. When

the evening is clear, it may be readily distinguished. The Phenicians guided their navigations by this constellation, for which reason it was called *Phenice*, or the Phenician constellation. It was also called *Cynosura*, by the Greeks, because, according to them, it was one of the dogs belonging to the huntress Callisto, or the Great Bear. The nearness of the pole-star to the north pole, is a circumstance very useful and opportune in navigation, &c. for determining with precision the meridian line, the elevation of the pole, and consequently the latitude, &c.

T. B.

Woodstock Street.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Continued from page 525.

QUEST. I. What are the principal occurrences between the year in which Solon was Archon of Athens and the taking of Babylon?

We have already recommended to our readers, the Cyropædia, written by Xenophon, which shews in what manner a prince is to be formed, and the manner in which the best writer of Greece, and one of its best generals, supposed that Cyrus was trained to that disposition and character which have placed him so high in the list of fame, and in the splendour of his victories, and proofs of his wisdom and generosity, diminished the horror which a well informed mind must feel at the misery produced by so degraded a being as a conqueror.—In what indeed does the difference between him and a robber exist! Both seek their own immediate advantage: the one forms projects for plundering his weaker neighbours; the other lays plans for taking the purses of the travellers within his reach. But mankind has not yet got over the folly of attributing glory to conquest; and a knock-me-down fellow, with a crown on his head, and a pack of vagabonds at his heels, is extolled to the skies, for burning cities, laying waste territories, and murdering some millions of human beings; whilst the equally noble-minded highwayman, who has taken only a few purses, and murdered a single individual, is an object of contempt, and his carcase becomes on a gibbet a prey to the birds of the air. So true is it, that—"Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit hic diadema."

To those who are pleased with the details of glory, arising from conquests, the period now before us would present sufficient details of horror and bloodshed, if happily or unhappily the registers of those times had been preserved with sufficient care; but the actions of the conqueror, and the sufferings of the conquered, are most of them sunk in oblivion, and the oppressor and the oppressed have mingled together their ashes in the silent tomb, awaiting that day, when a better estimate will be formed of their former condition. The life of Cyrus is interwoven with the chief occurrences of the eastern world, and the few remains of history relate the conquests of Nebuchadnezzar, and the glory in his reign of the Chaldean empire.—Greece calls our attention, and the revival of the Isthmian games forms a date in its history of importance. Egypt, after the defeat of Apries or Pharaoh-Hophra, and the ascent of Amasis to the throne, saw in the latter a wise legislator, who deserved the name of their fifth lawgiver, and the visits to his court of the wisest men of Greece. Pisistratus, at Athens, obtains a guard for his person, and easily overturning the wise system of Solon, becomes its tyrant; and Thales dies at the great age of ninety years.

The Isthmian games were first instituted by Theseus in honour of Neptune, and were revived in the year before Christ 582; the victors at them were crowned with pine leaves. Amasis gave his new code of laws to Egypt in the year before Christ 568; he added also Cyprus to his dominions. Pisistratus destroyed the liberty of Athens in the year before Christ 560, a year remarkable for the institution of the Census at Rome, by Servius Tullius, who ordered it to be taken every five years; and from this æra the Romans computed their lustra. In this year, also, Thespis introduced his plays at Athens, the performers wearing masks, and acting upon moveable stages. This acting of plays was entirely against the consent and approbation of Solon, who wished to

have formed the Athenians to a higher character than they attained by producing the best play writers of any country, and which engendered such a love of theatrical amusements, as totally enervated the people, and in the end was the ruin of the republic. It is remarkable, that the same aversion to the stage was felt by the wise governors of Geneva, and that small state, having now admitted within its walls the representations of the stage of popish altars, will cease probably to produce men of distinction. Thales died in the year before Christ 547. He was the head of the philosophers of the Ionian school, and his death is now mentioned, merely to connect the history of philosophy with that of more general events. From this time the history of philosophy becomes of importance, and we shall make it at a future period a subject of more particular attention.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

The Isthmian games were performed in the midst of a great concourse of people from all parts of Greece, and the adjacent countries. To excel in driving a chariot, riding a race, boxing, leaping, running, pitching the bar, wrestling, and the like exercises, was esteemed a very high attainment: the victor had several privileges, and his return to his native town was celebrated like that of a hero, who was supposed to have performed some signal service to mankind. These exercises are sunk now, too much perhaps, below their real value; though we cannot wish to see boxing elevated into the rank of polite accomplishments, or the sprig of fashion, who turns a corner adroitly in his phaeton and four, to be esteemed more highly than an equally expert stage coachman. The Isthmian games did not produce probably such good races as are now usual at every meeting at Newmarket, and to which we may not err in ascribing the excellence of our English horses. Man is composed of both body and mind, and there are exercises suitable to the improvement of each: to lay a stress upon either, to the exclusion of the other, betrays a narrow and weak judgment, and the society for the suppression of vice cannot be too much reprobated for its mean and unworthy endeavours to deprive the lower classes of the people of their innocent amusements. We are running, it is to be feared, in this country, to a very dangerous extreme. There is a great difference between the encouragement of boxing, and the conniving at some popular sports, which may occasionally be attended with irregularity: but a dance or a running match is in the eye of fanaticism a most terrible sin, unless the former takes place beyond the midnight hour in the houses of fashion; or an ass-race at four in the morning is countenanced by men of wealth and distinction.

How difficult it is either to acquire or preserve liberty! Solon had done great things for his country;—yet, where liberty is, factions will intrude, and good men, from the dread of the latter, are too often found to desert the cause of the former. The laws of Solon were held in the highest estimation; but means remained to the wealthy noble, by an affectation of popularity, to secure the lower class to his side, and thus to make himself master of the whole. Pisistratus followed the usual plan of such traitors. He wheedled the lower people, and by this means, under the pretence of an injury received, obtained a military guard, and formed a standing army in his own defence, and to the offence of the people. The natural consequence followed: he became instead of a citizen a tyrant; and the virtuous Solon, detesting his falsehood, abjured his country, rather than live under such tyranny. The Athenians merited the disgrace and the oppression they experienced: for, when the people throw away their arms, and trust their defence to others, they merit and can expect nothing else but to be subjected to a foreign foe; or, what is perhaps as bad, to lie at the mercy of a few of their own fellow-citizens.

The introduction of the moveable theatre at Athens, and the disapprobation of stage performances, expressed by Solon, naturally excite our enquiry into the propriety of such amusements. Much has been said and written on this subject, but per-

haps the tendency of them cannot be better exemplified than in the states of Athens and Geneva; the one being absolutely ruined by them, the other producing more men of genius and taste than any other town in modern Europe at the same period of time, and yet excluding entirely such amusements from its territories. Whether they are proper or improper, no one can doubt the impropriety of them in the manner in which they are conducted in the London theatres. The licentiousness that prevails in the lobby of the theatres is a disgrace to the metropolis: this might be easily stopped, so that a modest family could go to and from and sit in their box, without fear of molestation from insolence and intemperance.

The institution of the census at Rome will fix our attention, because it is connected with an event of which the founder could have no notion, and which is remarkable in the history of prophecy. The census was preserved in full vigour for many centuries at Rome, and, as the dominions of this state increased, it was occasionally introduced into the remote provinces. In the reign of Augustus, a census or registering of all their inhabitants took place in Syria. This was performed under a decree from Augustus, while Cyrenius was the governor of Syria; and in consequence of this decree, Palestine was subject to the census. The order was, that every one should go to his own city to be enrolled; and Joseph, the husband of Mary, being of the race of David, was of course under the necessity of leaving Nazareth, a poor town in Galilee, the place of his residence, to go to Bethlehem, the place of his family. A multitude of persons came, in consequence of the order, at the same time to the town; and in so little estimation was the mother of the Saviour of the world, that she gave him to the world in the outhouse of an inn. Thus, owing to the institution of the census, was accomplished the prophecy, that the Christ should be born at Bethlehem, in Judea; and the miserable Jews, when he made his public appearance, were determined that he should not be the Christ, because he was a Galilean. As great an instance however of human folly is apparent in the conduct of many Christians, who profess their veneration for the character of their Saviour and his disciples, yet attach so much importance to the station which a man fills, and not his character in life. How many who listen to the precepts of the fishermen and their head, treat with the utmost disdain persons in similar situations in life: and if a teacher should now be honourably gaining his bread by his own labour, during the days appropriated to work, and teaching without fee or reward on the day appropriated to that purpose, he is treated with contempt, in comparison of him who passes his six days in idleness, and moves in great pomp and with high ideas of his own rank and dignity, to the seventh day's exercises of religion.

Quest. III. What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Ryswick and the union with Scotland?

After the peace of Ryswick, William may be said to have been securely placed on his throne, and the internal welfare of his new kingdom would naturally excite his attention. He had lived however in the midst of arms, and the bustle of a soldier's life had more attraction for him than the charms of repose: the sound of cannon was more agreeable to his feelings than the bickerings of parliament. But whatever respect we may entertain for his memory, we must applaud the jealousy of our ancestors, which kept them alive to every effort to introduce or support arbitrary power; and the first occurrence of importance, in the period now before us, is the opposition they made to the king's desire of retaining his Dutch guards, and keeping a standing army. What a melancholy contrast does the conduct of their posterity now present for the notice of the future historian! But if we do not imitate our ancestors in the praiseworthy part of their conduct, in that which is highly reprehensible there are some among us determined not to be behind them. Discontent at vice, and its supposed prevalence, may lead to good if the zeal is directed by prudence; but this zeal is too often mixed with a love of distinction and the pride of power. To make every body walk in a certain line was the object of a society, which

called itself the society for the reformation of manners, which however sunk deservedly into contempt, and might have been an example to others, not to obtrude themselves with officious zeal and vicious actions to correct irregularities. The death of the king of Spain opened a new scene of bloodshed; he left his kingdom by will to one person; various powers in Europe chose another; but little did the contending parties think of the advantages the subjects of Spain were to receive from their interposition, and the Spaniards had not spirit enough to meet in their cortes, and elect for themselves their own sovereign. The act of succession in England established a precedent for Europe, to shew the true dependance of the crown on the legislature; and that a kingdom is not the property of a sovereign, but an office conferred on him, and connected with certain duties. A scene of warfare and bloodshed, arising from the Spanish succession, disfigures and disgraces Europe during the greater part of Queen Anne's reign; and the erecting of the mansion at Woodstock, named Blenheim, from a victory obtained at a place of the same name in Germany, by the duke of Marlborough, is a monument of the gratitude of the nation for his services, at the same time that it makes us deeply sensible of the folly of human nature, which, throwing reason aside, betakes itself to brutal force, to bring to pass designs, in which it seldom or ever by those means obtains success.

The famous vote of the house of commons, for disbanding all the forces raised since the year 1680, passed in the year 1697, and the courtiers were, from the ferments occasioned in the nation by the fears of a standing army, obliged, though with the utmost reluctance, to acquiesce in the general wish. The society for the reformation of manners was formed in the year 1698; the members were to inform the magistrates of all vice and immorality, that is, in other words, to become a set of spies and informers, and to give encouragement to the worst passions of the human mind, by teazing individuals, under the pretence of some blemish in their neighbours' conduct, and wreaking their vengeance on him for real, or supposed injuries. The act of succession passed in the year 1700, and its importance ought to stamp both the date, and the matter of this bill, on every person's memory. By this bill the crown of England is confined to a protestant, willing to join in communion with the church of England: England is not obliged to defend the king's foreign possessions, if he has any: the king cannot leave his dominions without the consent of parliament: no person holding an office of trust or profit under the crown, is to have a seat in the house of commons; and no pardon from the crown can be pleaded to an impeachment. With these and some other wise regulations, the succession to the crown was settled on the princess Sophia, after the death of the princess Anne, and to her heirs, so that all the claims to the crown by inheritance, and they were numerous, were cut off; and, as the French have lately done, the English then exercised their right of electing their future sovereigns. The manor of Woodstock was conferred on the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and an immense, heavy, cumbersome palace was built in it, at a very great expence, and with very little taste, either in the external or internal decorations. The English nation is so much accustomed to jobs, that it is very difficult for any public work to be executed in a manner that would do honour to the country.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

The resistance made by our ancestors to a standing army, in the reign of William III. ought to impress upon every Englishman the danger that attends a large military force in any kingdom. Liberty and a large standing army are things incompatible. However well educated a young Englishman may be, and however noble the spirit of liberty which he has imbibed, there is always great danger that it should be extinguished by the spirit too frequently prevalent in a standing army. The jealousy that has been expressed by some military officers against the volunteers, is a proof of this assertion: and yet perhaps there is no institution which the nation ought to hold in

higher honour than that of the volunteers. With a volunteer force of upwards of three hundred thousand men, we may less fear the increase of the regular army; and, when every man has learned the use of arms, and the titles of colonel, captain, &c. are diffused among a sufficient number of our fellow citizens, the soldier colonel, that is the colonel paid for his services, will learn to have a proper regard for the citizen colonel, who takes up arms in the defence of his country, and instead of deriving any advantage from, is at a great expence on account of his rank. That Englishmen should view without abhorrence a large standing army, is an inconceivable folly. The navy cannot be too much cherished. It is our honour, it is our safeguard. The officers, when they come on shore, mix with the people, and have no interests separate from those of the people. The sailors, after fighting gloriously the battles of their country, are not a burden to it, but increase its wealth by wafting its commerce to every shore. The navy can never be made an instrument to enslave the people. If it were increased too much, which it is never likely to be, it would add only to the expence of the nation: the increase to a large standing army, is not only an increase of expence, but an increase of terror to those who have any regard for the liberty of their country.

The society for the reformation of manners in king William's time, naturally carries our thoughts to the society for the suppression of vice, now established amongst us, and to the benefit or mischiefs of such institutions. The title of these societies catches the fancy; and in their abhorrence of vice, many put their names down, who looking to the advantages proposed, think little of the evil connected necessarily with the execution of their designs. The persons who established the inquisition in Spain, thought that they were acting for the honour of God: the consequence of this zeal was however general hypocrisy, and the destruction of social intercourse. There are doubtless, many respectable persons in the society for the suppression of vice, and their names give a countenance to its proceedings: but they have little influence probably in the transactions of the society, and are not acquainted with the secret springs by which it is conducted. The society we know from a public trial, employs spies for its purposes, and encourages by that act alone, more vice, than it will ever be in its power to suppress. It tells us of the number of petty irregularities that it has stopped: but the trial, in which it appears, that it subjected a variety of innocent individuals to the expence and inconvenience of a prosecution, outweighs all its pretences to regard for the checks given to petty offenders; and besides we do not know how much vice may have been occasioned by the threats of its spies, and what money may have been extorted by them from innocent persons, to avoid the terror of a prosecution. It becomes every member of this society to reflect seriously on the evil he may produce, both to individuals, and to the manners of the public: for duelling is better than assassination, and drunkenness a small crime, compared with the odious hypocrisy, which such a society has a tendency to create.

The act of succession, passed in the year 1700, leads to many reflections on the nature of sovereign power, and the disputes occasioned by it in most countries. How it is legitimately acquired, and how it has in general been acquired, are questions which may fill many volumes; the divines were fools enough in former times to assert that kings reigned by right divine, when every page almost in history, and the slightest view of the various governments in the world, might have taught them the folly of such an assertion. We have however nothing to do with these disputes. The right of our sovereign to the crown, is founded on the best of titles, an act of parliament. The compact, so much disputed of between king and people, has actually taken place among us: and George I. was seated on his throne in right of that compact; the parliament assuring to him the allegiance of the people on certain conditions, laid down for the presumed benefit of both king and people. In vain did the duchess of Savoy, the next heir to the crown, after the descendants of James II. protest against this act; birth can be a title only with

the consent of the state; and it would be ridiculous to suppose that a whole nation, in the exercise of its legislative power, is to be controuled from the mere circumstance of birth, by the opinions of a single family.

The palace erected for the duke of Marlborough, must compel every visitor to it, to make a comparison between the glory acquired by the English in his wars, and the indifferent figure we made on the continent during the course of the last war with France. The English resisted at one time, and were the chief instruments in defeating the ambitious plans of Louis XIV. to subvert the liberties of Europe. An English commander was the soul of the combined armies, and victory every where followed his standard. The last war saw the English serving among the combined armies with their usual bravery, but every where acting a subordinate part, and on the very ground on which their ancestors acquired so much honour, they were compelled continually to retreat. With immense treasures at its command, and subsidizing vast forces, England, last war, had to act against a rival, torn to pieces by internal dissentions, and yet that rival succeeded in every enterprise, and acquired more territory and influence in Europe, than Louis XIV. in the height of his ambition, either wished or expected. What a subject is this for the future historian of the reign of George III.! What a comparison will it occasion between his ministers and generals, and those of Queen Anne!

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Abdollah, Ebn Achmet, Ebn Dini, Ebn Dinarbah, was descended from the ancient race of sovereigns who governed the track of country from the vast desert of Sahara to the Equatorial mountains; and through whose northern territories the Niger, after washing the walls of Tombuctoo, directs its rapid course, till it sinks in the sandy plains of Charaba. No European has for many ages extended his researches to this happy country; and the fame of the British nation would never have reached the throne of Ouli Ebn Shemesh, if the thunders of its cannons in the bay of Aboukir had not filled the minds of the Arabs with reverence and astonishment. Abdollah heard the almost incredible tale from a Jew, who was present at the scene, and whose traffic extended from the shores of the Mediterranean to the mountains of the moon. The curiosity of Abdollah was excited: he had travelled much in his youth, but nothing that he had seen conveyed to his mind an adequate idea of the people who had performed such wonders. Yet he was not by any means ignorant in the philosophy for which Europe is famed: and he had sought for wisdom in the colleges of Carthorma, whither the sable inhabitants between the tropics send the choice of their youth to acquire the maxims of knowledge and experience.

Carthorma is situated within the first degree of latitude south of the line. Its professors have long been known for their erudition; and the language of Beulah is no where spoken in greater purity. In this language Abdollah was a great proficient; and possessing a peculiar fondness for geography and natural history, he was particularly anxious to gain information on the state of every country, and its inhabitants, on the globe. The maps of Carthorma are known to be excellent; for it is not permitted to put down the situation of any spot, without authority; and where that authority is wanted, a blank space declares that that part of the globe is an object of future researches. Of course the maps, however excellent for Africa, gave no information on Europe. A great sea, tradition said, separated the continent from the regions of cold, in which human nature could scarce subsist; and such was the effect of climate upon the human skin, that it lost its original colour, and presented the melancholy appearance of pallid whiteness, intermixed with streaks of a feverish red.

The narrative of the Jew made a deep impression on the mind of Abdollah; but Ouli and his courtiers considered it as the exaggeration of a traveller, and declared it impossible that men with red and white faces could perform such wonders. On the next day Abdollah questioned the Jew in private, on the countries which these extraordinary white men inha-

bited; on the causes which brought them to the shores of Africa; on the rage which could possess their minds to destroy each other with such infernal fury. From one whose soul had been occupied with the concerns only of his trade, he gained but little information. All that the Jew had learned was, that these white men came from a distant region; that their minds were inaccessible to any ideas of politeness, religion, and morality; and that they excelled only in devising plans to rob and murder each other.

The philosophic mind of Abdollah was little satisfied with such vague information. He intreated the Jew to make farther enquiries when he returned into the Fezzan, and to learn, if possible, whether there were any means of travelling into the country of the white men with a tolerable degree of security. The influence of Abdollah was such, that the Jew was happy in the opportunity of acquiring his interest. In a few days he departed from the court of Ouli, for the Fezzan, having promised to meet Abdollah the next year, and to give him the result of his enquiries.

The thoughts of Abdollah troubled his countenance, and the sovereign with his accustomed benignity sought for the cause of his uneasiness. To so amiable a prince what could be denied? Abdollah in a long interview explained his intentions; and Ouli, fearing for the dangers to which he might expose himself, endeavoured to divert him from his purpose. What can possibly be learned, says he by a man of your capacious mind, from pale barbarians, in whom the light of reason seems to be almost extinct; who inhabit a country which the sun never warms by its beams; and who will treat the lessons of philosophy, and the person who utters them, with contempt. Remain in your own country, where you are honoured and revered, and do not expose yourself to useless dangers. From the pismire, replied Abdollah, we receive instruction; and there is no animal so base, which does not discover the hand of its Creator. The light of reason may be nearly extinct in minds habituated to darkness; yet neither they nor their country could be permitted to exist without some object to be attained, suitable to the purposes of Almighty wisdom. Suffer me to leave the regions enlivened by your presence, to wander in pursuit of wisdom among the tombs of darkness. I may perhaps bring back something worthy of the notice of the colleges of Carthochma; and the happiness enjoyed by your subjects will be heightened by the contrast of the miseries to which they must have been exposed, if nature had placed them in the regions of perpetual cold and gloom, which nothing but insatiable curiosity, I confess, could excite in any one a desire to visit.

Ouli regretted the resolution of Abdollah; but as a year would elapse, trusted that calm reflection would change so strange a design. He gave his reluctant consent to the plan; and Abdollah, with emotions of gratitude, saluted the thigh of the monarch, and retired from his presence with a firm determination to explore the unknown world. Every body loved Abdollah, and every breast felt a pang, when the rumour was spread, that in a year the sage would leave his country, never more perhaps to return. His own family were afflicted with the deepest concern; and when he took his leave to return to his hermitage on the mountains of Jarcha, all sent up their prayers to heaven, that he might in his solitude overcome what appeared to them so strange a desire, and enlivening them as usual on his annual visit, leave them again for many successive years without the dread of eternal separation, and the miseries that must be experienced by a wise man in the midst of pale-faced barbarians.

The hermitage of Abdollah was situated on a mountain, whose base is washed by the Nerola, a rapid stream, whose waters, by the art of the sage, were raised to his mansions, and gave verdure to his fields. It was not the hermitage of a solitary being, who retires from the world in disgust with his fellow creatures, and passes his time in the idleness of devotion. Abdollah had made a paradise of about three thousand acres, which he reserved from his paternal inheritance; and he enjoyed here the lettered ease of an English country gentleman. Twenty years had elapsed since his retirement from the offices of state. The resolution was taken on his pil-

grimage to Mecca, from which place he returned with forty camels' load of the choicest manuscripts of Arabia. To these he determined to dedicate some part of his time, and to the valuable writings left him by his ancestors, and those which he had procured from Carthorma and the libraries south of the line. His ample estate was made over in trust for his children; with the power, however, of resuming it at his pleasure; and he reserved to himself only the estate of Naamtha, and an annual income of ten thousand ounces of gold. One wife only, and three concubines, were willing to accompany him; and now in his grand climacteric, he found himself deprived by death of two of the concubines. The pursuits of agriculture, his stud of Nubian horses, and his books; made the time appear shorter in the mountains of Jarcha than at the court of Ouli.

Quest. VI. What are the chief distinctions among those protestants who worship three persons as God?

The great and material distinction is in their connection with the state; the religion of one party being established by the law, the other being only tolerated. This circumstance makes an astonishing difference among numbers who profess or pretend to be christians; and yet certain it is, that not one word is said in scripture on temporal preeminence of one body of christians over another; and there cannot be a greater insult to the christian religion, than to suppose its author or his apostles, desirous that their followers should, as soon as circumstances permitted, assume temporal power, and knock down, ill treat, or despise those who would not come to their church or meeting. How many are there in this country, who, because they go to a church which has bells in it, and hear a preacher in a white surplice, or a black gown, think themselves of much greater consequence, and that they possess a purer religion, than those who go to a preaching, where the preacher appears in his ordinary dress, and speaks by no other authority than that of the free consent of his hearers. It was natural, that when a party or faction had got the state to back them, they would make several laws against those who differed from them; these laws increased accordingly, and are a disgrace to the statute books of most countries where the protestant religion has been established. People are beginning to open their eyes to this absurdity, and to see that religion is a matter of personal concern: and if some form of it may be patronised by a state, every other should be left to its own discretion. In the united kingdom there are two established religions, the church of Scotland and the church of England; but the disciples of both are daily diminishing in number, and the attachment to the church is very different now from what it was a century ago. The methodists are carrying off the lower classes from each community; and the higher classes in England continue their countenance more from habit, and the influence arising from the property of the church, than any particular zeal for its doctrines. Next to the popish the English is the richest church in christendom: it affords very comfortable provisions for the younger sons of the nobility, and the chief landed property; and the votes of ecclesiastical peers are very seldom found to be against the minister of the day.

In Sweden, Denmark, and many parts of Germany, one class of protestants is established, the others only tolerated. In Switzerland this toleration varies; but what it is now we cannot at present well ascertain. It is probable that the powerful hand of the French has brought the oppressed to a better temper with each other, and introduced that mutual toleration which would have taken place, if they had obeyed the precepts of christianity, instead of indulging their passions. In America, a greater degree of toleration still prevails; and in several states no preference is given to any sect of protestants. This is evidently the wisest mode of governing the country; for so many are the subjects of contention among mortals, that every prudent statesman will exert his utmost endeavours to prevent religious disputes from increasing the number.

The second grand distinction among

the protestants, who worship three persons, is in their ecclesiastical government, on which subject the books written are very numerous; but happily the green-grocers and pastry-cooks are daily diminishing the quantity of paper that has been wasted upon so idle a subject. Here, as in most questions about religion, the scriptures have been sadly neglected; for certain it is that neither Christ nor his apostles have laid down any rules for christian meetings; the circumstance was too trifling, and it was not doubted that they who had imbibed the spirit of christianity, would have sufficient good sense to regulate their meetings for religious service according to circumstances. The mode adopted in the apostles' times is certainly a good one; but it is not binding: this was under the regulation of a committee of the meeting, formed of a president and elders, the president being called the overseer. The name in Greek of overseer is *Episcopos*, from which comes our term bishop; and in the same manner priest comes from the Greek word *presbuteros*. But the bishops and priests of these days bear no resemblance to those of the apostles: the bishop being the head of a large district, and the priest either the head of a parish, or officiating as one. The English, Danes, and Swedes have bishops: the churches of Scotland and Genoa, and many in Germany, are under presbyters, or elders. *L'un vaut autant que l'autre.*

Questions to be answered next month.

Which are the principal epochs between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What are the principal occurrences between the union with Scotland, and the peace of Utrecht?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Can a pastry-cook make a good colonel?

ON RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DEAD.

WE mentioned in one of our former numbers the fortunate incident of a youth being saved from an untimely and watery grave, by the circumstance of his happening to have in his pocket the card which Dr. Hawes has published, and which recommends the proper method to be used for rescuing the sufferer from suffocation in various accidents. We think we cannot do a greater service to humanity, on this interesting occasion, than by giving publicity to those brief rules this physician and philanthropist has laid down for obtaining the laudable purpose of his endeavours.—"1. In the case of drowning, the greatest exertions should be used to take the body out of the water before an hour has elapsed, and the resuscitative process immediately to be employed. *Cautions*:—Bodies taken out of the Thames, ponds, &c.—1. Never to be held up by the heels. 2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage. 3. Avoid the use of salt in all cases of apparent death.

What thou doest do it quickly.

The drowned.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house. 2. Strip, and dry the body;—clean the mouth and nostrils. 3. Lay young children between two persons in a warm bed. 4. An adult: Lay the body on a blanket or bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In the warm season air should be freely admitted. 5. It is to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits; and a heated warming pan, covered, lightly moved over the back and spine. 6. To restore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril; close the mouth and the other nostril, then inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free: repeat this process till life appears. 7. Tobacco smoak is to be thrown gently up the fundament, with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant. 8. The breast to be fomented with hot spirits; if no signs of life appear, the warm bath, or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hands,

and soles of the feet. 9. Electricity early employed by a medical assistant.

Intense Cold.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water.—Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees; and, after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

Suspension by the Cord.

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples. 2. The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

Suffocation by Noxious Vapours or Lightning.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals.—If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth; and follow the plans of the drowned.

Intoxication.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised: the neckcloth, &c. removed.—Obtain immediate medical assistance, as the modes of treatment must be varied according to the state of the patient.

General Observations.

1. On signs of returning life, the assistants are most earnestly advised to employ the restorative means with great caution, so as to nourish and revive the languid signs of life. A teaspoonful of warm water may be given;—and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy.—To be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health. 2. The plans above recommended are to be used for three or four hours. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons as irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance. 3. Electricity and bleeding never to be employed, unless by the directions of the medical assistants."

We should be sorry to appear dictatorial or presumptive; but we respectfully recommend to our cotemporaries the consideration of publishing these instructions and cautions, as we have done it for the benefit of those who, from the practice of bathing at this season of the year, may unexpectedly fall into danger.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND HEROIC ACTIONS OF SCANDERBEG, PRINCE OF ALBANIA.

"THE proper study of mankind is man," says Pope, the contemplative British Horace, the prince of our modern lyric poetry. This is an apophthegm, or manifest useful truth, which cannot be reasonably doubted of; and, as the judicious and ingenuous sufficiently know, will ever be found in accordance with the language of good sense and reason. All men are eager to satisfy, according to the means which they possess, that strong, natural, inbred desire, which all are more or less affected with, not to be ignorant of such memorable transactions as may have occurred in the preceding generations, and in their own; such transactions as contain the most remarkable, important, and interesting particulars incidental to the common humanity. Now, although the knowledge of letters has in every part of the world, and among the most barbarous nations, been rightly accounted an ornament and a blessing to individuals of all sorts and every condition, yet the reading of history, in particular, may be very safely pronounced and recommended as the *most rational recreation*, as the *great work*, and the *proper study* of a GENTLEMAN; who, as excelling others in the dignity of blood and in the amplitude of fortune, and being better furnished (or presumed to be so) with all the requisite gifts of nature and art, for the undertaking of great actions, ought, more eminently, to love and favour the acquisition of this kind of knowledge.

Historical truth introduces her votaries into the prior councils of kings, into the administrative offices of commonwealths, the government of provinces, and the highest charges of dangerous and horrid, but glorious war. Cicero calls history the witness of times, the light of truth, the life of memory, the regent of life, and the herald of antiquity. The line of human life is doubtless spun very short—but the use and benefit of reading, to instruct us in the practical knowledge of our duties, by the examples and at the cost of others, without acquiring dearly purchased experience (which an ancient proverb

calls mistress of fools) at our own proper peril, is of great length.

The following history is a particular and complete descriptive account of what may be termed with strict propriety, not only a *just* and *necessary*,* but even a HOLY WAR of arms, lawfully taken up in the cause of sacred truth, in the defence of civil and religious liberty, against a proud, cruel, formidable foe, against the circumcised Turks, sworn enemies of the christian name and faith, in defence of a country and its cities, its altars and hearths, *preserved solely and exclusively*, under the superintendance and with the help of the divine providence, *by its own proper forces*. It is the history of a religious, magnanimous, and warlike prince, complete in all virtues civil and military, armed not only with a perfect well-grounded courage, and an invincible constancy of mind, but with a principle of truly pious faith and zeal to a degree almost incredible, and whose exceedingly glorious victories and essential services to the christian church and commonwealth, are worthy of transcendant admiration, of eternal fame. It is the life of the great GEORGES CASTRIOT, surnamed by the Turks; SCANDERBEG, or THE LORD ALEXANDER, King of Albania, who assumed and most justly deserved the name and title of ATHLETA CHRISTI, the soldier of Christ; an agnomination infinitely more glorious and lasting than either that of *Africanus*, *Asiaticus*, *Germanicus*, or *Britannicus*; who above all the other champions of christianity, shone conspicuous and unrivalled in his day; in respect of corporeal and mental dexterity, the vigour of his genius, the fertility of his exquisite and versatile imagination, in planning martial schemes and stratagems, and an almost ineffable felicity of good fortune; so that his virtuous actions and illustrious feats in arms, seem to have surpassed even his lofty destinies.

A consideration of this, Sir, has induced me to communicate to you, for insertion in your valuable Miscellany, if you consider it as perfectly consistent with your comprehensive plan, the fruit of my recent labours, in collecting from different historians of undoubted authority and veracity, the high adventures and goodly exploits of the invincible Scanderbeg, and of his worthy and greatly renowned associates in sacred arms.

It was the fate of the valiant Epirot to have to contend (which he did successfully) with the Turks, when at the very zenith of their fame, power, grandeur, and victories; and long before their national courage and prowess, their military discipline and virtue, had begun to exhibit any visible tokens of decline. In this respect he was unlike to that most celebrated and extraordinary personage, that impetuous homicide, Pyrrhus, his predecessor in the sovereignty of Epirus, who, during two or three campaigns, and in several very bloody engagements, manifested the most eminent skill and the most brilliant valour in an offensive war against the Romans: but it was in the early ages of their history, when Rome, afterwards the greatest, most extensive, and most distinguished city and nation of the world, had only entered into a state of adolescence, was then but in her green and youthful years.

As the supereminent qualities and merit which Scanderbeg possessed, were most fully displayed in his admirable conduct of a *defensive war*, (wherein he is thought as far to excel all the other noblest captains of both ancient and modern times, as he did the generality of those who are called *christian* princes, in fervent zeal and unhypocritical devotion) an attempt to revive the now almost extinct memory of his excellent parts, courage, successful conduct, &c. will, we presume, be perused with no little avidity by the real amateurs of military politics; will be treated and considered, not as a matter of indifference, but as a subject both delightful and profit-

* The editor cannot help remarking here, that he fears the terms "just and necessary," as applied to that great national calamity, war, have been of late much prostituted: at least, some wars of our modern days are not free from the strong, probable suspicion of *being* and *having been* violently forced, as it were, upon the subject, in consequence of the depravities, prejudices, follies, pride, and ambition of the princes and rulers, actuated by motives very different from what are avowed. So far are they from appearing obviously and naturally, just and necessary.

able, by all such as, *suave mari magno*, &c. can find it a pleasure to sit at their ease upon the land, and observe, in perfect confidence and security, themselves, how others are tossed up and down with the blustering winds upon the troublous seas; who can contemplate with satisfaction and contentment the constancy of mind in the exercise of unshaken, iinpregnable, persevering virtue, wherewith others have passed through the fears and hopes, the many sufferings, the pains and adventurous dangers, of a military life, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

BOYS, &c. ON PARING AND BURNING IN HUSBANDRY.

THE practice of *paring* and *burning*, or in other words, of cutting up the turf or surface of the soil, and by fire reducing it to ashes in the field, has not been so generally adopted as might have been expected, from the advantages some gentlemen have experienced from it. While, on the one hand, some persons are too enthusiastic in the recommendation of an invention, or a newly revived custom, so, on the other, there are as many who immediately and obstinately set themselves against every innovation which does not accord with their own notion of things. This, in a great measure seems to be the case in the present instance. It is not denied, however, that while a great deal may be allowed in favour of this species of improvement to Mr. Boys of Betshanger, as well for his reasoning, as for the examples he has furnished of its good effects; yet it is possible there may be soils where the same treatment may be altogether *useless*, not to say *injurious*. Those who read his treatise on this part of husbandry, at the end of his "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent," must, however, lie under an unconquerable prejudice, if they cannot discover its great utility where improvement is most wanted, viz. on soils but little productive, and at a distance from cities and large towns, where alone manure in abundance can be procured.

Chemistry has done a great deal for manufactures; it has not done less for agriculture. It has taught its pupils and admirers to trace effects up to their true cause. Science, in general, is found (if not superior to experience) at least greatly to aid it. This it is which has rendered the gentleman-farmer not merely a consistent character, but at once an useful and respectable one. The farmer, merely as such, can know little of chemistry, and can have no very easy access to it. The plain jog-trot farmer, surrounded by four or five scientific agriculturists, is left behind at a great distance, unless he quit the old beaten track. He discerns something more than theory, than mere speculative experiment, in what his neighbours are doing; and though, perhaps, he can save something in the rate of work for hedging, ditching, and mowing, he observes that he is outdone in his crops, as well as in his breed of cattle and swine, by those whom he has formerly been taught to consider as intruders in his way.

So far back as about forty years, very little was done in actual paring and burning; for the simply consuming couch grass, and other weeds collected in heaps by the harrow, in dry weather, does not in any manner fall under this description. In certain districts, or spots of ground, as on calcareous unproductive downs, for instance, it evidently increased their fertility; but as it is the fate of improvement, as well as of error, to have blind votaries, many persons possessing good land which wanted nothing more than to be sown and kept clean, treated it just as if it had been a fungous mossy or rushy soil. The effect and produce of this new kind of labour and management, therefore, not answering the unreasonable expectation of those who adopted them, a check was, as might be expected, given to a practice highly laudable under judicious hands. A person of no great extent of understanding, may easily conceive that to treat the rich and rank soils in the vicinage of Staines, as the pent lands about Bagshot, would be absurd in the highest degree. Such absurdity has in some measure prevailed in more than one county, and given rise to reports of a supposed disadvantage in the practice. As a great many of the best agriculturists of this kingdom are satisfied by the reasoning and experience of Mr. Boys, and others,

with respect to the utility of paring and burning in certain lands which they describe; we confess ourselves strongly disposed to wish it adopted more generally than it is at present.

As its success may be greater or less according to the manner in which it is performed, we will quote a passage from the author we have mentioned, where he speaks of the various modes of doing it, first premising a few words on its origin and progress.

As far back in antiquity as Cato and Palladius, the ashes from burning vegetable substances was known to be a good manure for the land. In the thirteenth century, however, Crescentius writes expressly on the burning the surface in order to improve the whole soil. He says, "In the groves of the Alps, the trees are cleared of their small branches in the months of May and June, which afterwards, when dry, are burned in the month of August, and, when in ashes, are ploughed in. Siligo (wheat of a small sort) is sown upon them, which produces that year a very great crop; then the land rests for seven years, and is again sown in the same manner. But, when there are no groves, the grass, with its roots, and some earth, is pared off, and, being dried, is burned; afterwards, upon the ashes and dust of this, siligo is sown, at the season already mentioned. The land is allowed to rest eight years, and then the same work is renewed." Cres. lib. iii. de siligine, p. 90.

"Mr. Marshall, in his Rural Economy of Devonshire, says, "This operation in agriculture has been practised, in this western part of the island, from time beyond which neither memory nor tradition reaches. It has probably been imported from the opposite shore on the Continent."

"Mr. Young, in his Travels in France, vol. ii. p. 138, speaking of Tour d'Aigues, observes, "that paring and burning is practised every where: and, as in Ireland, in corners, holes, wastes, and even ditches, to make heaps of manure for their cultivated lands. They are now (September) burning every where. The common opinion is very much against it; but the President remarks, that it has been practised here uninterruptedly, probably for 2000 years, yet the land is no worse than it has always been."

"The Marquis Tourbilly says, that it has been known from all antiquity."

The implements employed in paring the land are, 1st, the fen-plough; 2d, the breast-plough; 3d, the cobbing hoe; 4th, the common spade; 5th, the prong spade; 6th, the common plough. Mr. Hitt describes the two first with accuracy in his Treatise on Husbandry. He says, "There are two different instruments made use of for paring: the one is a small plough, that is worked with a pair of horses, with which a man, in the fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, will pare two acres of land in a day.

"These are called Rock-cliff ploughs, but for what reason I am not able to say: the coulter of one of these ploughs is a circular plate of iron, edged deeply with steel: it moves upon an axis fixed to the beam, and cuts the turf about two or three inches deep when it is used in the fen land; the share is about a foot or 14 inches wide in the web or fin, but the point is narrow; it is made of the same sort of metal as the coulter; both of them are kept sharp, or else they are not fit for use; for the coulter must either cut the turf extremely clean on one edge, or else the share cannot turn it over; and as the share goes so near the surface, it meets with many strong roots of grass that require a sharp instrument to cut them. This instrument is the most expeditious upon carr or moss land, but not of any use where there are stones or roots of trees."

The other instrument is called by different names in different parts of England: in the north, a floating or paring spade; in some places a breast plough; and in others, a denshiring shovel, or denshire plough.

"The parts which answer for the coulter and share of a plough, are both in one plate, about the thickness of a scythe, and of as good metal; the flat, or share part, is somewhat more than a foot broad, but the fore part is made with a point; the coulter is a part of the plate which forms the share; it is turned square, so that it

stands right up when the share is flat upon the ground, and cuts the edge of the turf, as the share does the bottom: there is a socket at the upper end; into it is fixed a shaft of wood about seven feet in length; at the upper end of which is placed a hilt about two feet long, and not thicker than a man can conveniently grasp with either hand, and by that he guides it; and with strongly pushing both thighs against the hilt, he causes the plates to cut the surface of the land, and turns it over in pieces about three feet long; the breadth of each is about a foot, and the thickness one or two inches. It is excessive hard labour; but a good hand will plough about an acre in four days: the labourer has a piece of wool against each thigh they strike against. The hilt of the plough and their under sides are covered with wool, to prevent their bruising the man's flesh."

Mr. Boys observes, that in the eastern counties, on chalky soils, having a mixture of flints, the breadth of the fin, or share, is somewhat less, or from 10 to 12 inches, and the pointed projection more angular; by which means the small flints lying in the turf are more easily displaced. In other respects, these implements, he says, are the same as before described by Mr. Hitt.

"The usual mode of burning the turf cut by the fen plough," says Mr. Boys, "is to lay it up in small heaps in the field, generally not more than ten or twelve feet apart, and then firing the heaps with a few red hot ashes taken from heaps that have been previously fired. It is more convenient to the workmen to get it together in small heaps; but if the heaps were made at greater distances, and much larger, there would be more of the inside, if properly attended, converted by the smothering process into a carbonaceous substance. The ashes would then become, as has been before mentioned, a more fertilizing manure; and to the want of this precaution, perhaps, may partly be attributed the mischiefs that some authors have assigned to the practice itself.

"The ecobue, cobbing hoe, or beating axe, is a tool made use of by the French, for cutting and raising up pieces of turf growing on coarse and rough lands covered with heath, furze, brambles, bushes, &c. which, by the resistance of their woody roots in the soil, cannot be pared by the common breast or downshare plough. This implement, and its use, is described by the Marquis of Tourbilly, in his work entitled, "Sur de la Trechemens," p. 29. By his account, it appears very similar to the adz which coopers use in England for hollowing out the inside of the staves of casks. A tool of this kind is used in this county by the labourers for cutting up cakes of turf, from the surface of the heath lands, for fuel.

"The common spade is frequently used for digging turf from waste banks on side hills, along hedges and highways inaccessible to the plough from situation, or obstructions by roots or bushes; and the prong spade is a tool in the shape of a spade, but made with three or four prongs instead of a plate. This is used for digging the turf for burning on the sides of waste banks, highways, &c. where the soil is too full of flints or stones to admit readily the common or plate spade. It is a very useful implement in particular situations, as it enters the ground with much less labour than the common spade, and raises the turf equally well. The turf dug by either spade, is left generally grass upwards, if cut early in the spring, until there be a favourable opportunity for drying, which is sometimes effected by repeated turnings; at others, it gets sufficiently dry without any removal; all which depends upon situation, soil, and seasons. When the turf is dry enough to burn, it is placed in large heaps, from four to twenty or more cart-loads each, and fired by means of faggots of furze, or any other fuel that happens to be most convenient. More or less firing is required, in proportion to the kindliness of the soil for burning, of which an experienced workman can easily judge. Some sorts of turf are easily fired with only half a pint of red hot ashes being thrown in upon the heap, and instantly covered with a piece of turf: while others require a faggot or two of wood, and no small degree of discretion in disposing it properly. Chalky soils generally burn readily. The best method of placing the turf dug with the spade for burning, is to

lay it as close as possible, in order to keep out any draught of air through the heap, as otherwise the force of the fire is apt to escape outwardly, and a partial burning only effected; but if the turf lies close, and the fire is kept in by stopping the places where it breaks through, and covering the whole with fine mould and ashes, after the heap is thoroughly alight, it never fails to burn well: even if great showers of rain fall, the great mass of burning matter will convert almost any quantity of rain into vapour.

"The last implement to mention, and perhaps in many situations the best instrument for the purpose, is the common plough. By using it, the business proceeds with greater dispatch, and is attended with less expence for the cutting part, though more for burning; but then there is the great advantage of having much of the soil, which is not burned, pulverized and prepared for the ensuing crops, an advantage not attainable by the breast or denshire plough."

There are various methods of ploughing turf for burning, an operation of the same nature with paring, but a degree beyond it. On lands infested with hassock grass and deep-rooted weeds, the benefit of the practice has been exceedingly great. The best season for this work is when the weather sets in dry in the spring. Mr. Boys recommends laying the land in narrow ridges, about 18 inches in width, with the turnwrest plough, then slightly harrow it down, and afterwards plough it in the same manner crossways at right angles, finishing the whole by cleaving with the plough these last made ridges down the middle. By this process the turf will be nearly all brought to the surface, and after a few dry days be in a good state for burning. Mr. Boys says, he has frequently had this work of burning done at a guinea per acre; which includes the laying up the turf in heaps, firing it, and cleansing the hills when burnt of the loose bits of turf from the outsides, which have escaped the fire, and re-firing them on the crowns of the hills, so as to burn the whole completely. Since the enhanced value of husbandry labour, this work has cost from 30s. to 40s. per acre, in proportion to the quantity of turf burnt. This same agriculturist observes, that, in some instances, he has made from four to five hundred cart-loads of ashes per acre.

The price of digging and burning turf in East Kent, a few years ago, was 6d. per cart-load of 30 bushels, but now it is advanced to 9d. and (Mr. B. observes) where the soil is difficult to dig and burn, 1s. per load has been given. The price of down-sharing with the breast plough, and which includes paring and burning, is advanced now to about 40s. a little more or less.

The advantages of this branch of husbandry are most conspicuous (as before hinted at) on old chalky down lands, sheep walks, and wastes covered with heath, fern, and bushes. Such turf is generally replete with the sperm of insects, and seeds of weeds, which, instead of remaining a troublesome nuisance in the soil, is, by this brief and not expensive process, converted into a fertilizing manure. Such heaths, downs, &c. when pared and burned early in the summer, and twice ploughed, become, however poor, a fine tilth for turnips, a crop of which can hardly ever be obtained on such lands by any other management. It is needless to speak of the great benefit of these, both to the cultivator and the soil, by affording food for sheep during three or four of the worst months in winter. But that is not all; for the land, before too light, is, by folding or feeding the sheep on the ground, rendered more firm by their treading on it, and further enriched by the animals' dung and urine, and makes an excellent tilth for barley or oats, which, if sown early, and kept clean from weeds, will, in all probability, produce a crop equal in value to the fee simple of it in its original state. By the improved system of cropping, it is well known that a good piece of turnips will in a great measure insure crops for several seasons after; as the clover sown with the barley, by making a good lay, offers, when broken up, a good prospect for a crop of wheat.

Many have asserted, that paring and burning old sheep downs, and putting them into a state of cultivation, reduces the number of sheep before kept on those lands; and that thereby the produce of the wool, (the

staple commodity of England) is lessened. Nothing can be more erroneously founded; and we are of opinion with the author we have before quoted, that "there are no sheep-walks to be found, that may not, by paring and burning, and putting a certain portion of them into a state of aration, be made to support or breed a far greater quantity of sheep than they can do in a state of old turf or heath."

But as examples do more than reasoning, we conceive the best way to remove or oppose an unfounded opinion and prejudice against paring and burning, will be to cite two experiments of the author who has treated on the subject; and from the effect of these we trust the practice, to the great benefit of the country at large, will be more generally adopted.

"*Example* I.—In the year 1766, three acres, part of an old down or sheep-walk that had been in grass a great many years, were pared and burned for 1l. 5s. per acre. The land was much over-run with a sort of coarse grass, provincially called hassock, (*festuca durissima*) a kind that no animal will eat from such poor land. The sub-soil, a pure chalk rock, to within five or six inches of the surface-soil, which was a loose chalky mould, without flints, seemingly a compound of light calcareous earth, nodules of chalk, and a small portion of vegetable mould, from the decay of the roots of such plants as the soil produced, and, of course, some animal matter arising from the dung and urine of a flock of sheep, deposited from time to time by them when feeding upon, but chiefly in passing over, the field. The utmost annual value of the land, at that time, was not more than 2s. per acre. It was pared and burned early in the summer, and several times ploughed, destroying each time a thick crop of charlock. Early in March, in the following spring, it was sown with barley: some charlock which appeared among the corn was taken out by hand, when in bloom, and the crop of barley amounted to six quarters per acre, including the tithe. The land was ploughed again early in the winter, and, in the following spring, sown with barley as before, and rye-grass. The crop of barley this time was not laid by itself, but to appearance seemed nearly equal in quantity to the first. The rye-grass the first two years produced a great quantity of sheep-keep, after which it annually declined till about the year 1777, when the land was pared and burned again, and sown early in the month of July with turnips. This was an excellent crop; the turnips grew to an extraordinary large size, and were fed off the land by sheep lying in a fold night and day. In the month of February, the land was sown with barley and sainfoin seed; the crop of barley was great, and the quality exceedingly fine and clean. The sainfoin was mown for hay the two succeeding summers, and a more beautiful piece was never seen. The crop each time produced about thirty hundred weight of hay, when dried, per acre; after which, it was eaten off with a flock of sheep six or seven years, till it became covered with a thick strong poor turf again, and then, in the months of May and June, it was ploughed about five inches deep, and, when dry, the turf was laid up in heaps about two rods apart each way, and burned the third time, each heap producing, on the average, fifteen two-horse cart-loads of ashes; and there being exactly forty heaps per acre (the stools of which are still to be seen), made six hundred cart-loads per acre. These ashes, except about two cart-loads in each heap, were carried out and spread on an adjoining field for turnips; what remained in the hills (eighty loads per acre) were spread and ploughed in. The land being ploughed up from the sub-soil, or loose chalk rock, which being mixed with the remaining mould and ashes, formed almost a new surface soil, was fallowed the remainder of the summer, and, in the following spring, in the month of February, sown with black oats and sainfoin-seed again. The crop of oats and sainfoin were very great; the latter was mown for hay two years, and then left for a sheep-walk, in which state it now remains, fit to burn again; but being a narrow slip of land between two pieces of arable, is left as a drove-way for a flock of sheep to pass to a distant part of the farm. A slip of this piece, about half a rod in width, along the high road, was dug with a

spade, and burnt, in the summer of 1797, and the ashes were carried away for manure. This was the third time of burning this part by myself, and the fourth within my memory: the produce of ashes was at the rate of 460 cart-loads per acre. This narrow slip is now (1803) sufficiently covered with turf to burn again."

The author then observes, that his father's success, in paring and burning these three acres first, in the year 1766, laid the ground-work of the renewed practice in the examples further related; of which one more is thought sufficient in this place, on this occasion.

"*Example* II.—Seven acres, part of the same down last mentioned, were pared and burnt in the months of May and June, in the summer of 1768. The ashes, amounting to about 120 cart-loads per acre, were burnt, spread, and ploughed in in the beginning of July, and sown with turnips: the crop was rather thin, but the roots grew to an immense size; some of them were measured, and girted more than a middle-sized man. The crop was folded off with sheep lying constantly upon the land, which was cleared, ploughed, and sown with barley, early in the spring, as well as can be recollected, about the end of February. The crop of barley appearing very extraordinary, was put into a barn by itself, and the produce was found to be seven quarters per acre, of the first quality. Sainfoin having been sown among the barley, the land, the three following years, produced fine crops of that hay: the average estimated at twenty-five hundred weight per acre; after which it was fed off by flocks of sheep until the summer of 1778, when it was pared and burnt a second time, and cropped with turnips, which were folded off as before, and in the spring following, was early sown with barley and seeds, viz. clover and trefoil. The crop of barley was estimated at about five quarters per acre, and the seeds were fed off during the summer by a flock of sheep folded on the land. In October following, the clover lay was ploughed, and sown with wheat for the first time. No man living had ever known wheat, or even barley, on this field before. The wheat was a good crop, estimated at full three quarters per acre. In the following winter a collection of loam, turf-ashes, and dung, was made, which, in the spring of the year, was trenched over, and when well incorporated, was carried out, and spread on the land after the second ploughing, at the rate of forty cart-loads, of about 24 bushels each, per acre. Turnip-seed was now sown over it, and the whole ploughed in very shallow, by which the seed lay among the manure, which, in this dry calcareous soil, was of great advantage to the young turnips. The crop turned out a tolerably good one, was fed off by sheep as before, and the land sown early in the spring with black oats and seeds, viz. rye-grass, clover, and trefoil. This made an excellent sheep-down for the space of three or four years, when it began to decay; and in the summer of 1789, was again pared and burnt the third time: about five acres was done with the common downshare plough, about an inch in thickness, for 30s. per acre; and the other two acres were ploughed with the common turnwrest plough, about five inches thick: the whole furrow of the latter was burnt, and the ashes spread on the land, except about a third part, which was carried away to an adjoining field. The land, as soon as it was burnt, was sown with spring tares, which, owing to an extremely dry season, proved but an indifferent crop. They were fed off in the summer by a flock of sheep, to make a wheat tilth, that the land might class with another field. The wheat was not so good a crop as before, being only about 20 bushels per acre. The land was dunged for turnips the following year, which proved a good crop, and then was sown very early the succeeding spring, with black oats and clover and trefoil seeds. Some of these oats were drilled, and some sown broad-cast: and in the following harvest, a part of each was harvested and thrashed separate, to ascertain the difference, when it was found that the drilled oats were in the greatest quantity by about ten gallons per acre, and that the crop was five quarters and two bushels per acre. The seeds were folded off in the summer, and the clover lay in October sown with wheat: the crop was not laid by itself, but estimated at three quarters

per acre. The following summer, the field was partly dunged, and partly folded for turnips: the crop a very good one; they were folded off as before, and the ground sown with barley and seeds early in the following spring, which produced about four quarters per acre. The seeds were again folded off in the following summer, and the lay sown with wheat, which produced a good crop in the summer of 1798. The land was then fallowed for barley, and sown again with seeds; but from the clover being too often repeated, the crop failed in the summer, and in consequence the black couch (*agrestis stolenifera*) got possession of the soil, so that part of the succeeding crop of wheat, being eaten by the worm, was ploughed up in the spring, and the ground sown with barley. The wheat that was left proved very indifferent."

This advocate for paring and burning further remarks, that the crop of tares, and the succeeding crops of oats and wheat, were much stronger where the turf was burnt five inches thick, than where it was only pared about an inch in the common way; and the succeeding crops, by their superiority, have ever since shewn where it was burned of the greatest thickness. In the year 1802, this field was barley, but an indifferent crop; and in 1803, black oats, about three quarters per acre. The land having produced three crops of corn in succession, without any aid from manure, was then completely run out, and fit only for a summer fallow.

It may now be asked, as the practice of paring and burning is recommended so strongly, whether it has been extended to any considerable degree? To which might be answered, that, in counties where it was almost unheard of ten years ago, it has of late prevailed considerably, and that, in the space of time above mentioned, it may be affirmed, that the quantity of land so treated, has been more than trebled. The practice would increase in a still greater degree, but for the prejudices of some obstinate landlords, and the want of leases; but, above all, the payment of tithes.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

NO one can feel a greater regard for men of talent or genius, whether living or dead, than myself, nor would I, Sir, in the most distant manner, attempt to depreciate the character of any one who conducted himself in an open and manly way; but the person who attempts to arraign my reputation with the public, by false and malicious insinuations, deserves not to pass unnoticed.

" He who robs me of my purse, steals
trash; 'tis something, nothing:
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave
to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

I am induced to request your insertion of these remarks, by having seen in an advertisment to a work just published, signed John Lee Lewis, Liverpool, and entitled " Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewis," the following observations: " Previously to my submitting the following pages to the public, the regard which I feel for departed talents, and the natural impulse which induces me to exhibit the claims of those talents to posthumous fame and admiration, render it expedient that I should explicitly inform the public, that I have neither directly nor indirectly been connected with a late publication which has appeared under the title of " Comic Sketches;" and that I am wholly ignorant of the means which were employed to procure the " light and minute trifles" of which that work is composed.

" This declaration will prove the degree of authenticity which attaches to the publication above named; and I hope I shall stand justified for having exerted my humble efforts to rescue the fame and talents of my deceased parent from unjust depreciation."

Now, Mr. Editor, the plain fact is this; so long ago as the year 1798, Mr. Charles Lee Lewis waited upon me with the manuscript of that very work to which his son alludes, and requested me to purchase it, which, upon his first application, I declined; he however again waited upon me, and urged me to take the work from

him, stating that he was in urgent necessity, and that if I would furnish him with a little money for the manuscript, he should consider himself highly obliged to me. Moved *more by the account of his necessitous situation*, than by any predilection in favour of his work, having known Mr. Lewis personally, for a number of years, I agreed to give him ten guineas for the work, which his son is pleased to call light and minute trifles, and actually did give him that sum, (as appears by his receipt, still in my possession,) on the first day of August, 1798, positively without, at that time, or for some years after, having the least intention of printing it; nor did I even read it, but took the MS. entirely upon his own representation. Having stated this, I think I have fully acquitted myself of the *malice* laid to my charge. As to that of *ignorance*, which Mr. Jno. L. Lewis imputes to me, perhaps it may not be so easy to clear myself from it, when I acknowledge I gave his father ten guineas, in his necessities, for what I did not think of making use of: but it is surely unfortunate that a man must be accused of malice and ignorance because his heart is not sufficiently steeled against representations of distress, in those whose merits, in his opinion, deserve encouragement.

Mr. Jno. L. L. states that he is ignorant of the means which were employed to procure this work; which proves only that he was unacquainted with his father's transactions: but he might have satisfactorily learned every particular of what is here stated, had he in a candid and ingenuous manner applied to me for an explanation. There certainly had sufficient time elapsed between the publication of the two works, his father's "Comic Sketches; or the Comedian his own Manager," having been published upwards of twelve months before the appearance of his own.

If Mr. John Lee Lewis still doubts, I am ready and willing at any time, to shew him, or any person properly authorised by him, the receipt in question. I am Sir, yours &c.

Paternoster Row, H. D. SYMONDS.
July 13, 1805.

P. S. In addition to the above, you will oblige me by inserting the following opinion of the "Comic Sketches," extracted from the Literary Journal, June, 1804.

"This little volume contains a great deal of amusing matter, and may be properly characterized by the appellation of a *Droll Performance*, such as might be expected from such an *Odd Fish*! as the author: the satire is keen, almost always entertaining, and perfectly free from ill-nature."

THE REFORMER.—NO. I.

Stulta est clementia ——

—— *perituræ parcere chartæ.* JUV.

Be niggards of advice on no pretence. POPE.

CIVIL Society is the very quintessence, as it were, and indissoluble bond of human life; and it is impossible for any one to succeed in the commerce of the world, as he could wish, to acquire a just, exquisite, and satisfactory knowledge of himself and others, who does not cultivate the talents, and study to polish and form his mind and character with those accomplishments which contribute the most essentially, to our mutual innocence and delight, freedom and advantage, as citizens of the world at large.

That species of virtue which is solitary and private, resembles the retired and selfish bird of night, which, as unable to endure the day-light, the brightness which irradiates the face of plain or embellished nature, throughout her charming and admirable works, remains concealed in the darkest recesses, as if obstinately reluctant to see herself exposed in her true, proper colours, as if blushing at her own native ugliness and deformity.

Heaven never designed that moral, industrious man, the influence and impulse of whose natural temper and disposition so powerfully prompt, and induce him to be conversable and communicative, should, like the stiff and cynical, the strange and truly pitiable Diogenes in his tub, in his austere garb of pretended sanctimoniousness, live to himself alone.—The noblest and greatest desert and worth, if *latent*, only glimmer with the faint lustre of a diamond, before it has received the nicer touches, the brilliant ornaments and graces, from the skilful hand of some excellent workman, some master eminent in his art, which render it so inviting, estimable, and honourable an object,

such as to strike the curious eye, and command the particular attention and admiration of every spectator endowed with taste and judgment.

That virtue which is of a social and public character, finds its proper business and full employment, not only in the solid and durable engagements of disinterested friendship, but in the still more laudable exercise and display of extensive generosity, in the kind and condescending offices of courtesy, affability, benevolence, and beneficence, and in resolved and persevering endeavours substantially to serve and oblige men of all conditions and degrees, by giving them our assistance if wanted, and by gratifying their desires, such as may be thought moderate and reasonable, whenever an opportunity of acting presents itself. This is to cement together the tender charities of life—to bind, in the ties of reciprocal intercourse and affection, the disjoined members of this our lower world—this is to provide and secure a large revenue, the accumulated product, a more complete and perfect joint-stock of mundane happiness, which every individual of the society may fairly put in an equal claim to.

Good breeding and uncorrupted good sense and reason should, nay must and will, ever join. Neither of these truly excellent qualities or principles (for such I beg leave to call them, being deeply rooted in the soul, and serving as a sort of secret spring to regulate her motions,) can ever be opposite to, or interfere with, the other;—and I believe it will ever be recognised as an established maxim, that merit, however solid and undeniable, however vast and extraordinary, is rendered still more attractive, more beautiful and agreeable, when embellished with the very useful charms and graces, the honest arts of true and genuine politeness.

By *good breeding*, I do not mean an unwearied attention to the common forms of civility, such as consist merely in a glossy surface and exterior—and still less that foolish impotence of mind which can take pleasure in the pride, pomp, and circumstances of ridiculous pageantry, or in the meretricious glare and tawdry embellishments which we daily see exhibited by the minions of fortune and their servile copyists, and least of all in the finical and fantastical affectations wherewith many blockheads so over-act the part of the real fine gentleman, as to transform themselves into the completest coxcombs; but I mean that rare felicity of gentle good humour, that modesty of sentiment, that chearfulness of heart, that sweet, amiable temper, and perfection of mind and manners, which is the very life and soul, the bewitching charm of all civil society (which, like the learned and judicious Aristippus of old, whose accomplishments in conquering the human heart were such, that his personal conversation has been held out by the ancients as a perfect pattern and wholesome memorable example of universal civility) can recommend itself, with a natural ease of address and manner, to the various characters that occur in real life, in the vulgar as well as the polite world—which, if necessary, can become a *polutropos*, as was Ulysses amongst the Greeks, or *all things to all men*, as a sacred writer expresses it, in a most elegant manner. I mean a laudable ambition, a true and sincere desire to excel in every description of such respectful devoirs as others have a tacit right to demand of us; and all this to be decorated and enhanced, with a certain agreeable and insinuating air diffused through all our words and actions.

Neither by *good sense*, do I mean a savage skill in barbarous terms of art, the multitudinous accumulation of varnished scraps of undigested knowledge, pedantic fragments of *quodlibetical learning*, scraped together without reserve, discretion, and reflection; nor even that kind of scientific instruction (the necessity and utility of which are not disputed,) which may be learned in schools and colleges, by dint of reading and study, and to the acquirement of which nothing is wanting but a competent genius or capacity, and a reasonable share of application; but I mean that exact knowledge of decorum, and the art of living, which can adapt our different occupations and pursuits in the various arts and sciences, and even our domestic em-

ployments, to their proper and respective ends and uses; which teaches us to correct and conceal our own impertinences and infirmities, and to excuse and have indulgence for those of others; which inculcates it as a maxim to be nice and curious in our choice of company, and ever to prefer such as is genteel and rational, which can observe a proper medium between a blunt rusticity, an impudent presumption on the one hand, and a blameable timorousness on the other: in a word, it requires the conjunction of almost all the virtues, intermingled with a due proportion of accomplishments, and to be exerted in all the offices of civil life:—like a skilful chemist, who can extract the essence of many plants in the most complete manner, "concenter them in one small phial, and cast away the refuse."

A. K.

Clerkenwell, July 15.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Prizes lately proposed by the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute.

PRIZE OF MATHEMATICS.

TO give the theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas, lately discovered by M. Olbers, of Bremen. Geometricians have already given the theory of the perturbations, with an extent and an accuracy sufficient for all the ancient known planets, and for all that may be discovered in future, provided that they shall be found included within the same zodiac, and that they shall have but an inconsiderable eccentricity. Mercury was, until our times, the most eccentric of all the planets, and was, at the same time the planet which had the strongest inclination; but its small quantum of mass or bulk, and its position at one of the limits of the planetary system, render it but ill adapted to occasion any very sensible alterations in the movements of the other planets. Uranus, discovered twenty-three years ago by M. Herschell, is found to be placed at the other limit of the system. With a small quantum of mass, and but a moderate eccentricity, it has, notwithstanding, the least of all the known inclinations, so that the *formulæ* which had served for Jupiter and Saturn, were more than sufficient for this modern planet. Ceres, discovered upwards of four years ago, by M Piazzi, having, together with a pretty considerable eccentricity, an inclination of ten degrees thirty-eight minutes, must, of course, be subject to many and great inequalities. It appears, however, that all the astronomers, who have made it their business to determine them, have contented themselves with certain known formulæ, the developement of which does not exceed the products of three dimensions of the inclinations and of the eccentricities. Those of five dimensions have been employed in the *celestial mechanism*, for a particular case, agreeably to a formula of M. Burckhardt. The same astronomer has since presented to the National Institute, the general and complete developement of the third, fourth, and fifth orders; but this degree of precision would not be sufficiently accurate for the planet Pallas; the eccentricity of which is even greater than that of Mercury; and its inclination is thirty-four degrees thirty-seven minutes; that is to say, five times greater than that of any other known planet. It is difficult to conjecture what will be the powers and what the dimensions of the products which may have been neglected, and the calculations may therefore be protracted to a great length; and further, the formulæ may be so complicated as to discourage even such astronomers as are most expert in labours of this kind. This consideration has induced the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute of France, to propose this subject for the prize that it means to adjudge, in its public sitting of the first Monday of Messidor, year 14. In consequence, the Institute invites the geometricians and astronomers to discuss completely all the inequalities of this theory, and not to omit any but such as are acknowledged to be entirely deserving of neglect:—and because these inequalities may vary pretty sensibly, as the ecliptical elements are not as yet known with tolerable exactness, it is required as indispensible, that the candidates do not confine themselves to give the numerical co-efficients of

the equations: they must, moreover, give the analytical co-efficients, in order to ascertain the most exact amounts of the mean distance, of the eccentricity, of the aphelion, and of the inclination, when these elements shall come to be better known. There will result from these analytical co-efficients another advantage, which is, that the planets Ceres and Pallas, being at distances from the sun so little different, that it is even now very difficult to decide which of the two is the nearest or the most remote, the formulæ laid down for Pallas, may, without much alteration, serve likewise for Ceres, and for any other planet that may be discovered hereafter, and of which a more complete and accurate theory may be given by the manner here suggested. The class expects that the question will be considered as sufficiently interesting by astronomers, for them to bestow upon it a care and attention proportionate to the difficulty of the subject. The prize will be a medal of gold, of the weight of a kilogram. The works transmitted to the *concursus* are expected to be written in French or Latin, and will not be received after the first of Germinal, year 14:—this term to be rigorously adhered to.

PRIZE OF PHYSICS.

The Class had proposed the following question for the subject of a prize: *To determine by experiment the different sources of carbone in vegetables.*

The Class prorogues the *concursus* or term of sending in the different works, to the first of Germinal, year 12.

The Class prorogues likewise, to the first of Germinal, year 13, the *concursus* upon the prize for this question. "To determine by anatomical and chemical observations and experiments, what are the phenomena of the torpefaction or benumbed state whereto certain animals are subject, such as marmots dormice, during the winter, considered in respect of the circulation of the blood, of respiration, and of irritability; to inquire what are the causes of this state of sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals. The amount of these two prizes is double, and consist in two kilograms of gold, of about 6800 francs in value each.

The Class had proposed, a second time, namely on the 15th Germinal, year 10, for the subject of the prize that it was to adjudge in the public sitting of Messidor, year 12, the following question:—"What are the characters which distinguish in vegetable and animal substances, those which serve for ferment or the fermentative principle, from those wherein they cause the process of fermentation?" The memoirs already sent not having fulfilled the conditions of the program, and the class considering that the question has been open to competition for not less than four years, has decreed that the subject shall be withdrawn.

PRIZE OF ASTRONOMY.

The decree of government, of the date of the 13th Floreal, year 10, which authorizes the National Institute to accept the donation of a capital of 10,000 francs offered by citizen Lalande, states and specifies, article 2d, that "conformably to the intentions of the donor, the annual product of the capital shall be employed by the Institute, to bestow annually a gold medal, amounting in value or weight to as much as the income of it will permit, on the person who, in France, or elsewhere, (the members of the Institute alone excepted) shall have made the most interesting observation, or that shall have produced the most useful memoir conducing to the progress of astronomy."

On the report of the commissaries that had been appointed for this purpose, the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute, has adjudged the prize to M. Joseph Piazzi, royal professor of astronomy, and director of the Observatory of Palermo, for the work which he lately published under this title: *Præcipuarum stellarum inerrantium positiones mediæ, ine unte seculo XIX. ex observationibus habitis in specula Panormitana.* Panormi, 1803. 1 vol. in folio.

This work, which contains the positions of about six thousand stars, determined with the greatest care, and by the best instruments, is the fruit of ten years observations, and of assiduous calculations, such as must

insure to the author the esteem and the acknowledgments of all astronomers. It was when preparing this catalogue, that M. Piazzi discovered, on the first of January, 1801, the planet to which he gave the name of *Ceres Ferdinandea*; but even before this interesting discovery, he was advantageously known by the publication of two volumes of observations, in which we find the ground-work of his catalogue, and a long series of observations very useful for investigating the theory of refractions

Conditions of the *concursus*.—All persons, excepting the members of the Institute, shall be admitted as candidates.

No work sent to the *concursus* is expected to bear the name of the author, but only a sentence or motto; the author, however, if he be so inclined, may attach a separate sealed billet, which shall contain, besides the sentence or motto, his name and address. This billet will only be opened, in case the piece shall have obtained the prize.

The works may be sent to the office of the secretary of the Institute; the packet that contains them to be franked; the clerk to the secretary will give the requisite receipts.—The Institute never returns any of the works that may be sent. The gold medal will be delivered to the bearer of the receipt—in case there shall be no receipt, the medal will be only delivered to the author himself, or to the person who shall act as his proctor.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

ESSENCE OF ROSES.

M. L. LANGLES, Member of the National Institute, Conservator of the Oriental MSS. &c. has lately published at Paris, (in one vol. 18s.) a Dissertation on the *Essence of Roses*, a Tract which will be considered as not uninteresting by all such as are conversant in oriental literature, as likewise by the amateurs of the most delicious of all perfumes. The following is a rapid but succinct *examen* and account of the result of his researches. The word a'ther, which is pronounced differently by the Arabians, Turks, and Persians, but which they all make use of to designate what we term essence of roses, without adding to it the name of the flower, is Arabic, and signifies an aromatic substance, or perfume in general.

This essence must not be confounded with rose water, which is merely the product of roses, distilled with water, conformably to a process well known to both oriental and European perfumers. It is merely the preliminary preparation indispensibly requisite, in order to obtain the essence. After having distilled a certain quantity of roses, the rose water is exposed to the fresh air of the night, and on the next day a very small quantity of essence or a'ther will be found congealed on the surface of the water. The quantity of essence depends on the quality of the roses. Those of *Chyraz*, of *Kermân*, and of *Chachemir* are the most celebrated. *Syria*, the country of *Fayoum*, and different cantons of the Barbary states, produce also vast quantities of roses, from which an essence is extracted, but which is much inferior to that of Persia and of Cachemire.

It would scarcely be thought that a process so simple, and so very common throughout the East, and even on the coasts of Western Africa, a process which is the result of another that has been known from time immemorial, dates no further back than two hundred years. This, however, is what M. Langles establishes and proves, in opposition to the opinion of many learned orientalists, who ascribe to this perfume a very high antiquity.

His proofs or arguments are of two kinds, negative and positive. He deduces his negative proofs from the silence of the oriental and European writers respecting this essence, before the year 1021 of the Hegira, or the year 1612 of the Christian era, which year he considers as the epoch of this discovery. In the investigation of his subject, the author has called in the aid of his extensive erudition, and of his taste, and patient industry, in exploring the different oriental works which he has consulted, or the accounts of different European voyagers; in all which he frequently finds mention made of rose water, but never of the essence of roses.

As to positive proofs, he draws them from the most authentic sources. 1. From a History of the *Great Moghols*, written in Persian, by Mohamed Hâchem. In this work, the discovery or invention of the essence of roses is expressly attributed to the Princess *Nour-Djihan*, the wife of Djihânguyr, or to the mother of that princess. It was at the feast of the new year, corresponding to the year 1021 of the Hegira, that the mother of Nour-Djihan presented, for the first time, to Djihânguyr, this essence, which she had extracted from rose water. He was so highly gratified with this discovery, that he willed the essence to bear his name; and on account of it, made a present to the princess of a collar of pearls, worth 30,000 roupies. 2. Mr. *Gladwin*, who has published, in English, an History of Hindostan, collected from very valuable materials, with much care and at a considerable expence, during a residence of twenty three years in India, refers the same fact to the very same epoch, in accordance with two original works, written in the Persian language, in the reign of Djihânguyr. 3. The Venetian naturalist Manucci, during a residence of forty years in the Indies, studied the annals of the Mogul empire with great attention, and composed a considerable history, embellished with very elegant miniatures; which history has been translated and abridged by Father Catrou, under the title of 'A general History of the Moghol Empire, from its Foundation to the present time.' We find in this work, not only the epoch and the author of the discovery of the a'ther, positively indicated, but likewise the manner how the discovery was made. It was at a feast given by Nour-Djihan to the prince her spouse. Amusements and gratifications of all kinds followed one another in abundance; and the princess carried her luxury and curiosity so far as to cause a small canal, filled with rose water, to be constructed in the gardens. "Whilst the Emperor was walking with her on the borders of this canal, they perceived a kind of moss which had been formed upon the water, and that was swimming on the surface. In order to collect it, they waited till it had arrived at the border, and it was then found to be a substance emanating from the roses, and which the sun had concocted or baked, and in a manner conglobated into a mass. This oily substance was immediately hailed, and recognized by the whole seraglio, as the most delicate perfume known in India."

In the sequel, art has endeavoured to imitate what, at first, was the product of chance and of nature. "These details," adds M. Langles, "appear so much the more entitled to credit, as Manucci arrived in the Indies during the reign of Châh-Djihân, the son and successor of Djihânguyr. At that epoch, a very distinct and positive remembrance of the circumstances to which the discovery of the essence was owing, might very well have been preserved. It had long been seen to swim on the surface of distilled rose water; but it appeared in such small quantities, that no attempts were made to collect it. The mode, however, of performing this being once found out, the discovery appears, like almost all others, so simple, that our astonishment is excited by the circumstance, that we are not indebted for it to the first chemist that might ever chance to submit roses to the operations of an alembic."

Such is the substance of this small tract, cleared of the quotations and the texts with which this learned orientalist has enriched it. To follow the author in all that he has cited relative to the rose water, the essence of roses, essences in general, the different uses to which they have been applied, for the toilette, as perfumes for apartments, and among certain nations, the Jews for instance, for the anointing of kings, the seraglio, magnificent feasts, &c. of the kings of Persia, would extend this article to a greater length than our limits will permit

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M. S. on the Greek Fire.

A NUMBER of both foreign and English journals, among others the *Universal Magazine*, vol. ii. page 419, have noticed the discovery lately made by *M. Le Baron d'Aretin*, in the library of the city of Munich, of an old Latin MS. of the 13th century, which contained a treatise on *le feu Gregeois*, '*the Greek fire;*' the intended publication of which, with an historical introduction, was soon after announced by the baron.

In an age so very attentive to the progress of the sciences, an announcement of this nature, must naturally have excited a considerable share of the public curiosity, and could not fail to attract the notice of the French government. It had not escaped attention, and it was quickly reported to the minister of the interior, that among the MSS. preserved in the National Library, there was a treatise entitled, "*Fire adapted to the purpose of destroying enemies*," composed by a certain Greek, named *Marcus, (Liber ignium ad comburendos hostes auctor, Marco Græco;)* the minister thereupon invited the conservators to give him a detailed account of the contents of the treatise. In fact, there are at present, in the national library, two manuscript copies of the *Liber ignium*; the author of which, Marcus Græcus, is altogether unknown. These copies are found in the volumes numbered 7156 and 7158, which contain several other pieces relating to chemistry. When it is necessary to acquire an accurate knowledge of manuscript pieces, the writing of which, confused in itself, is moreover embarrassed with abbreviations, the easiest, shortest and surest method, is to transcribe them word for word; which is usually done by the conservators-editors. In the same volume have been found a number of recipes, which perhaps were formerly put in practice, but which now would hardly have the appearance of novelty, as they are to be found in the work intitled *De Mirabilibus Mundi*, which has been printed more than once, and is commonly ascribed to Albert the Great.† Moreover, detached passages of the same kind are to be met with in the works both of Jerom Cardan and of his antagonist Julius Cæsar Scaliger;—which induces an opinion that both these writers must have known, in its entire state, the tract or fragment attributed to *Marcus Græcus*. To determine whether the other matters contained in the above treatise may not be likewise met with elsewhere, would have required extensive researches, to which the conservators-editors, having other avocations upon their hands, could not then possibly devote their attention. The conservators, however, in order speedily to satisfy the demand of the minister, came to a resolution to print the said book, *Liber ignium*, in order that all the learned might have it in their power to decide upon its contents, whether any thing useful or new was to be found in it, and that *M. Le Baron d'Aretin* might himself compare it with the treatise preserved in the library of Munich. This being the sole motive of the French conservators-editors, they have contented themselves with giving a faithful copy of the text; such as it appears in the two manuscript volumes of the national library of France. They have not added any remark or commentary on the text; but at the bottom of the pages, they have noted such various readings as may bear upon the sense or meaning, and they quote such of the articles, whether of the treatise, *De Mirabilibus Mundi*, or the works of Jerom Cardan and Julius Scaliger, as seem borrowed from *Marcus Græcus*. It is observed by the conservators-editors,

† Note by the Translator.—*Albertus Magnus*, it is well known, flourished in the thirteenth century. Having collected an ample fund of all such learning as the university of Paris afforded in his day, and having liberally dispersed his ample stores of science over Italy, he retired again to the cloister, from which he had emerged, for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to his favourite studies and speculations, some of which in that age, were branded with the name of *Magic*. Among the rest of his pursuits, he became an eminent sculptor, for which indeed he seems to have been endued with a genius and talents, little inferior to those of his great predecessor in that curious art, Pygmalion: for he framed a statue, which bore so accurate a resemblance of human nature, that it was not very easy, when he had dressed it up in a suit of black, to discover that it was artificial. By the means of latent wheels, springs, &c. he caused it to walk, sit, kneel, and what was still more extraordinary, and will now be thought almost incredible, he taught the tongue distinctly to articulate sounds; so that this wonderful production of art, if we may give entire credit to the accounts of those times, could harrangue upon *religions, laws, government*, and other interesting and popular topics, in a style perhaps, and most unquestionably with a degree of *coolness*, not inferior to many of our modern orators and spouters.

that the hand-writing of the *Liber ignium* in the volume 7156, cannot be older than the last half of the fourteenth century, and that the copy inserted in the volume 7158, can only be antecedent to the end of the fifteenth century.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR JULY, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

A VIEW OF RELIGIONS.

A View of Religions, in Three Parts. By Hannah Adams. A new Edition, with Corrections and Additions. To which is prefixed, An Essay on Truth: By Andrew Fuller. Button. 6*s.* & 9*s.*

THE variety of opinions in the religious world, is a matter of astonishment to those who are not acquainted with the nature of the human mind. Persons in general deem it a strange phenomenon, whilst the infidel converts it into a serious objection against the truth of christianity.

In a performance of this complexion we expect a rigorous impartiality: indeed a publication of this kind has no merit in our eyes, without strict attention to *the truth*. It ought to resemble a correct map, where the metropolis is seen in the centre, and all other places retain their appropriate position, though scattered to the extremity of the kingdom. The author of such a work has only to study accuracy: this is the *sine qua non*; that quality which will impart to it real and substantial value in the estimation of the public.

Should these remarks prove just, we cannot think favourably of the *Essay on Truth*, prefixed to this work; the sole purpose of which is, to prejudice the reader in favour of one sect or party, to the disparagement of all the rest. *Evangelical truth*, as it is individiously called, forms the basis of the Essay, and by which we are to understand moderate calvinism, or a degree of calvinism; which, after all, must be pronounced far below the usual standard of orthodoxy. Had Mr. Fuller introduced the work with some remarks illustrative of the various opinions stated in the work, we should have thanked him for his labour: but for this his endeavour to strengthen and promote a spirit of bigotry, he deserves our reprobation. The contemptuous manner in which Mr. F. speaks of moderation and charity, in the first paragraph of the Essay, shews that he is utterly unfit for the task he has undertaken; in fact he appears enamoured of his own bigotry. Indeed, for a man thus wedded to his opinions, to talk of *truth*, is preposterous; it may serve to confirm the blind admiration of the multitude, but it can render no service to the cause of pure christianity.

Without pursuing this gentleman paragraph by paragraph in this Essay, we shall just notice the curious and superficial manner, after which he has treated this important subject. After having laid down the leading articles of calvinism, he quotes those passages of scripture which have been most controverted, but which, in our translation, have been thought favourable to his system. He then adds: "*If* language have any determinate meaning, it is here *plainly* taught," &c. and "*If* this doctrine be received, christianity is received; if not, the record which God hath given of his Son is rejected, and he himself treated as a liar!" It is really lamentable thus to perceive a man of sense either deceiving himself or deceiving others. Mr. F. ought to know better; he cannot call such a mode of putting things together *argument*; and it is impossible, that with any unprejudiced mind, it should generate conviction. A papist might come forward with much greater plausibility, and introduce the passage—*This is my body*, &c. *This is my blood of the New Testament*, &c. and then add, "*If* language have any determinate meaning, it is here *plainly* taught, that transubstantiation is the doctrine of the New Testament; *If* this doctrine be received, christianity is received; if not, the record which God hath given of his Son is rejected, and he himself treated as a liar!!!" Surely Mr. F. must be ashamed of such a fallacious manner of treating the most important subject in the world.

As reviewers, we deem it our duty to detect and expose such a spirit; it has been the bane of religion in every

age, and is in direct opposition to the mild and gentle, the meek and humble genius of christianity. That *such* an Essay should be prefixed to *such* a work, must at once condemn it: the reader will expect to look in vain for a fair abstract of the opinions of individuals or parties, whom the editor has thus previously branded with the odious name of heretics; and who, thus *rejecting the record which God hath given of his Son*, must, in his opinion, be damned to irretrievable misery.

As to the work itself, it may be sufficient to say, that it is in the form of a dictionary; that it embraces a great number of articles; and that where the prejudices of the editor do not interfere, we may in general rely on the information. The Appendix, however, contains a declaration worthy of attention: "All who profess to believe in divine revelation, accede to the following articles. 1. That there is one Supreme Being of infinite perfection. 2. That the Supreme Being is the object of religious worship. 3. That Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah. 4. That there will be a resurrection. And 5. That piety and virtue will be rewarded, and impiety and vice punished." It is also added, that "upon every religious system now embraced, it is our duty and interest to be virtuous and pious." In these sentiments we heartily concur: they have our unreserved approbation. But if these things are so, how could the editor declare that persons receiving or admitting the above articles, can be said *to reject the record which God hath given of his Son*, especially if the admission of these articles be conducive to virtue and piety? But it is the nature of bigotry to contradict itself. Let us, however, remember, that all the above essential articles are admitted by every denomination; and that it is an irrefragable argument for their cultivation of moderation and charity. We trust, then, the efforts of partizans will be of little avail, and that persons of every system of faith will unite together in promoting, not the jargon of human creeds, but the divine influence of scriptural christianity.

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

A Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action. Price 1l. 1s. in Bds. Illustrated with Plates. Dedicated to H.R.H. the Commander in Chief. By Anthony Gordon, A. M. Captain of Invalids retired; who, from his local rank, is commonly called Major.

WE have with due attention perused this new and extraordinary Treatise; and from our conviction of its utility, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most instructive and interesting production, illustrating a great military subject, as important in its consequences to the present and future generations, as any ever agitated in this country.

Whatever our favourable opinion of this work may be, we confess that we are not so much surprised with its intrinsic merits and its present appearance, as we are to find that a military subject of such immense magnitude and importance should have remained so long neglected, and as it were concealed from the wisdom and sagacious penetration of so many ages.

It is true that Saxe and Guibert have suggested "that decisive advantages would result to any army conversant in the science of defence, were it rendered dexterous in applying the fort to the foible in close action." But these celebrated tacticians entered not into any detail of particulars, nor into the *modus operandi*, but left this momentous subject where they found it, open to the first occupant. Our present author has come happily forward to fill up the void; and with what ability is manifest from his work, and system of exercise proposed; to which (in our opinion) there can exist no colour of objection, excepting only such as has been opposed to the first introduction of all arts and sciences by ignorance and prejudice, and which have been dispelled by the rays of light and truth, whenever they were permitted to make their appearance.

For were the question put in regard to the superiority in war, of science or ignorance, of discipline or indiscipline, common sense, independently of rational discussion, would decide in favour of science, and against chance and ignorance.

A second question. Do the established exercises (which are comprised in the manual and the movements) give the soldier any idea of the science of defence in close action? Does dexterity in the manual give any notion to the man of making thrusts and guards for his defence? any mode of saving himself and destroying the enemy at the same time? Does the manual, or any part of it, instruct men in the powers of the firelock, as a lever to apply the fort to the foible? The answer must be, No. And in our opinion, that science is neither useless nor chimerical, but, on the contrary, the most useful and important that explains and communicates a precise knowledge of the mode of destroying the enemy, and of preventing the effusion of patriotic blood at the same time. And we have too high an opinion of the solid sense and talents of our defenders in arms, who are emulous to conquer or die for their king and country, to suppose that they will not be unanimous in concurring in the measure of extending the science of defence to batallions, and of exercising them daily and unremittingly in this practice, previously to their meeting the enemy.

This science (as we take it) is twofold, viz. general and individual. The utility of individual defence is not controverted, but admitted, as there are schools and masters established for the purpose of instructing individuals in the use of the hand weapon. But all the advantages of individual defence, multiply in proportion to the number of individuals instructed in the science, so as to co-operate.

The essence and perfection of the general aggregate defence, will depend on the skill and precision of the individuals constituting the whole collected body. The great object of the work before us, is two-fold, viz. 1st, To instruct individuals in the powers of the firelock, so as to give them an individual advantage over the enemy of sixty to one. 2dly, To combine and exercise the individuals in such martial practices and attitudes, as will give them a superiority in number of two to one, in the same space, in the moment of close action, whatever the number of the enemy may be in the field. Our circumscribed limits must confine us, at present, to the citation of a few passages of the introduction, &c. reserving ourselves for more copious extracts on future occasions.

The demonstration of the aforesaid advantages, resulting from Major Gordon's system, will appear, we are inclined to suppose, in the work before us, (which is honoured with the patronage of the Commander in Chief, and was composed by the order of His Royal Highness, to whom it is dedicated) as clear and cogent as any of the colluries in Euclid.

"Major Gordon being ordered to turn in his thought the subject of the science of defence, is aware of the difficulty of giving an adequate idea of the elements; more particularly, as he has been in the habit of demonstrating the powers of the sword by practice, more than by words. He regrets that his talents are not more commensurate to the subject: however, such as they are, they shall be willingly exerted in the contribution of this mite of assistance. If, as a pioneer, he should be found useful in clearing the way, in removing any of those asperities which might retard the progress of our defenders in their course to glory, he will be highly gratified."

"It might be said, that the present strength and glory of the nation, its army of 800,000 heroes, who are resolved to meet and fight, to conquer or to die for their country, do not require the aid of this exercise, recommended by an invalid. The old soldier rejoices to find that the nation is now armed, and competent to the demolition of the enemy. The exploits of His Majesty's forces achieved in close action, both by sea and land, have demonstrated their superiority, and are engraved on the heart of the nation: but as the discipline is common, and equal, they cannot insure the destruction of the enemy, without the effusion of patriotic blood at the same time; wherefore that science cannot be too studiously cultivated, which invigorates individuals with a power of defending themselves, without suffering from the enemy at the same instant."

"This science will render the destruction of the enemy inevitable in close action; inspire unusual confidence; it will redouble the national enthusiasm, and excite a contempt for the enemy."

"Gordon has been flattered as the proprietor of a new exercise; but he cannot a rogate to himself the honour of inventing an exercise which was practised more than two thousand years ago. His

project went only to review a system which had been neglected for the last sixteen hundred years. On joining the regiment, he was astonished to find no exercise for close action; no notion of making thrusts, cuts, and parades; no system of defence or offence; for the established exercises are adapted only to the missile weapon, and to the movements in line, column, square, and echillon, &c. Unable to account for this defect, he made much research, first in this country, and afterwards on the continent, to no purpose. The system every where established was the same, and differed only in some trifling minutiæ. Being thus unexpectedly disappointed, he was obliged to trace the exercises to their origin. At length he was gratified with the sight of the exercise in question, which still remains dormant in the magazines of antiquity: in those magazines which are *stored* with GOLD and DIAMONDS, from which great kings, philosophers, orators, poets, and historians, have illumined themselves and their countries."

"The established exercises are descended from the ancient system; in many respects they have been *simplified* and *improved*; they are well adapted to the missile weapon; the idle and superfluous ranks are removed, and adjusted in the order now established. This order gives them an opportunity of co-operating to succour their friends and destroy the enemy. The ancients admired facility and simplicity in their movements; they rejected those which were complex and perplexed; such for example as "the marching a square by its right, or by its left front angle, &c."

"Finding the exercises partly improved in their descent, although much mutilated and vitiated in their fundamental and essential parts; under these circumstances, and the conviction of his own mind, he solicited the attention of the late General Burgoyne, then commanding the forces in Ireland, to the project of introducing some kind of exercise for close action. The project, in the opinion of the General, appeared to be of great magnitude, and required mature deliberation. After three months consideration, he thought it incredible that any science could enable one man to defend himself against twenty grenadiers in immediate succession: he could not believe it, until he had seen the experiment exhibited, and proved by repetition. The General being thus convinced, had no hesitation in ordering a detachment to be trained in the bayonet exercise. Unfortunately for this science, its protector resigned his situation; but he took care to recommend the prosecution of the subject to the succeeding commander in chief, Sir William Pitt, who gave it similar encouragement. After repeated experiments exhibited before him, and the late Duke of Rutland, who was then the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the project was offered, under that illustrious sanction, to His Majesty's notice. His Majesty was pleased to order one hundred recruits to be prepared in the new exercise: these men were honoured by the Royal inspection, and by his Majesty's high approbation; which was most graciously, and directly signified by his Majesty, and after that also by a Royal message, delivered by the late Sir William Fawcett, then the Adjutant General."

"From experiments made upon ten different occasions, it appears that this science doubles the number of the forces, in all times and places of close action; and that it invigorates each man with an addition of power, twenty times greater than his former power, as is demonstrated in the appendix, from the powers of the lever."

We are to observe here, that the author is far from exaggerating; for the power of the fort of the firelock, with the bayonet affixed, or of any hand weapon equally long, when compared to the power of the foible, is one hundred to one, as is proved from the powers of the lever.

As to the origin of the science, &c.

"The progress of arms thus compressed by Horace, viz.

"Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus atque ita porro
Pugnabant armis quæ fabricaverat usus,"

was like that of all other sciences, by slow gradation. Originating in the East, it migrated to Egypt, whence it was introduced into Greece, by Cecrops, as an instrument for polishing his new city, which was after that so celebrated as the nursery of arts and sciences, under the name of Athens.

"The Grecian states, however discordant on other points, concurred in the policy of encouraging gymnastic exercises, as is manifest from the very signal honours accumulated upon the victors of the Isthmian, Pythian, Nemean, and the celebration of the Olympic games.

"The conquering heroes (Olympianiæ)

were crowned, and rode triumphantly in state chariots, in right lines, through the cities, whose walls were levelled for the purpose, and had their names immortalized in the inimitable effusions of Pindar, &c. The revolution of time was even marked, and denominated to do them honour. Hence, the period of four years was called an olympiad."

"The Romans, though comparatively illiterate for a long time, were superior in the use of the hand weapon, which is thus stated by Vegetius:

"The Romans owed the conquest of the world to their pre-eminence in the use of the sword, and to a rigid discipline. A handful of Romans could have had nothing but this science to oppose to the multitudes of the Gauls, to the enormous size of the Germans, to the number and corporeal strength of the Spaniards. We were at all times inferior to the Africans in the resources of wealth and stratagem, and to the Greeks in all arts and sciences; but by an unremitting cultivation of the hand weapon, and by a judicious selection and instruction of recruits in the *science of defence*, the Romans conquered the world."

"This science originated in the custom of sacrificing wretched prisoners of war, supposed to propitiate the manes of heroes slain in battle: thus Achilles gratified himself, and the shade of his friend, with the immolation of twelve captives.

"Δωδεχα δὲ Τρωων μεϛαθυμων
νῖεας εσθλὰς
Χαλχω δηϊόων.

Iliad, lib. xxxiii. line 175.

"Then last of all, and horrible to tell,
Sad sacrifice! twelve Trojan captives fell."

Pope.

"Superstition, though tenaceous of her rights, yet admitted some innovation in the mode; she resigned the personal exercise of the bloody dagger, and permitted the slaves to exert themselves in slaying one another." These exhibitions of courage and dexterity attracted multitudes of all descriptions; in consequence of which, some men of rank, observing the public avidity for these spectacles, erected colleges for the instruction of gladiators, in all the minutiæ of the science. These were termed ludi, and the masters ludi-magistri, or lanistæ. Lentulus and Crassus were noted for wealth, accumulated by this traffic.

"There were at least fourteen sects, (familiæ gladiatorum) such as the betiarii, secutores, samnites, galli myrmillones, &c. &c. In his edileship, Julius Cæsar availed himself of that opportunity to gratify the public, by exhibiting 300 pairs of gladiators in succession. But this science, at first confined to soldiers and stigmatized gladiators, was at length cultivated by all ranks, as an essential branch of a finished education."

"Cicero in his Tusculan Question, speaking of the grace and magnanimity displayed by the gladiators in their last moments, says:

"Quis mediocris gladiator ingemuit?
Quis unquam vultum mutavit?
Quis non modo stetit, verum etiam
decubuit turpiter?"

"What gladiator, even of mediocrity, has been heard to sigh in the moment of extremity? Which of them ever changed his countenance? Which of them has not only not stood in a graceful attitude, but has not even fallen with dignity?"

"The ladies also, seeing the effects of this science in adorning the mind and body, were instructed "decoræ more palæstræ. Hor."

"As the use of the sword in skillful and loyal hands, was the bulwark of the Roman power, so the abuse of it might subvert the constitution, as in the instances of Sylla and Marius, Cæsar and Pompey, &c. &c.

"The gladiator Spartacus, with a handful of similar traitors, proved the immense advantage he had acquired by this science, from his defeating several consular armies. And if Cicero had not confined the gladiators to their schools, their junction with Cataline must have proved fatal to Rome."

"The abuse, and after that, the loss of this science, and of all kinds of discipline, concurred in accelerating the fall of the empire.

"It does not appear, that from this period, until the year 1575, any adequate effort had been made to recall this science.

"About this time, however, under Charles IX. of France, its revival was attempted. But as the reformers did not proceed upon mathematical principles, nor upon the laws of motion, and the powers of the lever, it is no wonder that this science should have retrograded, or re-

mained stationary for such a long interval.

"Their views, however, were meritorious; the existing practice is derived from them. They exploded the barbarious, empty, insignificant, sounds, maindrette, benverse, fendante, estocade, imbroncade, &c. And they introduced the significant ordinal terms, viz. prime, seconde, tierce, quarte, quinte, and the octave, which are current at this moment. They have left no names of thrusts between the quinte and the octave.

"To give authority to the system, it was asserted, that it was the result of experiments from nature; that different peasants having been ordered to make their efforts in succession, concurred in making their first thrust in *prime*, directing the point high, more to the left than to the right of the antagonist, with the hand in pronation; that is, with the knuckles and palm downwards, and the convexity of the hand upwards. From this weak position, most of the cuts and guards now used by the cavalry are derived."

(To be continued.)

SORROWS OF SEDUCTION.

The Sorrows of Seduction, with other Poems.

"TO the fair nymph, whom beauty's charms adorn
With blushing softness, as the op'ning morn,
The man of treach'rous heart incessant turns,
While his base will the ties of virtue spurns;
His native guile conceal'd, he sues the fair,
In love's soft tone, with honor's noble air;
His sighs and vows the guileless maid assail,
His sighs and vows, alas! too soon prevail:
She weeping falls, unmov'd he views her pain,
She wooes lost peace, but, ah! she wooes in vain."

In this interesting manner are our hearts and minds disposed to sympathize with the sorrows of seduction, as sung by the muse of the unhappy Maria.

The sad story of the poem is delineated in six cantos. The scene of the first is laid in the country, where the lost maid first becomes acquainted with Lorenzo, her deceiver. She is described in the following lines at once correct and easy.

"Beneath parental roof Maria grows—
Pure is her mind, her looks each charm disclose;
Each blushing grace around her footsteps strays,
And beauty's form her lovely brow displays;
While truth, with winning modesty combin'd,
Grace ev'ry action, as they grace her mind:
Her soul, fair beaming in her beauteous face,
The eye with fond complacence loves to trace:
Her language ne'er assumes deceit's soft tones,
Her lips ne'er utter what her heart disowns;
Her mild expressions, as by prudence taught,
Flow forth ingenuous, as they lie in thought:
Unnumber'd charms her artless smiles diffuse,
Her modest mien dark envy's ire subdues;
And vain the dart that slander's hand would aim,
While sweet-ey'd innocence protects her fame."

She is thus described as blooming in her native bower, till the furtive wiles of love decoy her from her peaceful home. Lorenzo is represented as approaching with honour's mien, and polished manners, smiling to please, and speaking to captivate.

"So Venus catch-fly, with her honey'd stores
And subtle wiles, the incautious fly o'erpowers;
With fearless wing into her arms it flies,
She clasps her circling arms—the insect dies."

The interview between the fair one and her betrayer takes place in the evening, not far from her homely dwelling, and is painted in the following unforced colouring.

"Chance leads the youth to where Maria strays;
He sees the nymph—he stands in fond amaze:
His wond'ring eyes, with musing thought, repose
On all the sweetness that her charms disclose;
And, foe to honour, as to virtue's sway,
With fiend-like joy he marks her for his prey.
In truth's fair robe, torn from her shrine, array'd,
He looks all love to win the timorous maid;

Assuasive smiles his guileful lips dispart,
His words enraptur'd speak the love-fraught heart.
As coy Mimosa, with fine sense endow'd,
Shrinks from the touch, and from the dark'ning cloud,
So shrinks Maria from his ardent gaze,
While all her charms with blushing softness blaze:
Shy modesty forbids her longer stay,
But something gently whispers—disobey.
Her sweet confusion, and her timid glance,
Exalt her beauty, and his flame enhance."

The poet has very properly raised a struggle in the breast of the maid, before she consents to forsake her parents for her too successful lover.

" O, shall I leave," she cries, " those happy fields,
Profuse of every joy that virtue yields:
O, shall I leave"—Lo! to her tearful eyes,
Her home, the fane of happiness, arise;
The spiral smoke, from mid the circling trees,
Ascends full slow, borne by the whispering breeze,
The woodbine-mantled window full is seen,
The aged thorn upon the sportive green;
All, all a melancholy aspect wears,
And fancy paints the aged pair in tears.
" O, shall I leave my parents!" sad she cries,
" O, no, return!" Affection prompt replies.
Half wrested from her purpose, mute she stands,
While all the daughter in her heart expands."

The digressive comparison which follows this passage, in the poem, is marked by peculiar beauty and simplicity: perhaps it is not going much too far to say, that some of the Author's comparisons are spicy of the *Homeric*.

The third canto, or delineation, introduces Maria's parents in company with a shepherd and peasants. Their dwelling, with the surrounding objects are artfully and pleasingly described; but Maria's presence was wanting to give effect to the landscape in the hearts and imaginations of the old and affectionate pair.

" In vain to them the smiling evening glows,
The gloom of sorrow lours upon their brows;
In vain does nature her mild charms display—
All that can please—their child is far away.
" Where is my child?" the aged mother cries,
" Alas, my child!" 'tis all the sire replies."

The sympathy of the shepherd for the affliction of his hoary headed friends is sweetly marked.

" Though art has ne'er his plain address refin'd,
Yet softest sympathy inspires his mind;
He sorrows felt, hence feels for the distressed,
And while he feels, remembers he was blest."

On this tender affection of the human breast, the author says, and says truly,

" The prosperous man, who ne'er soft feelings prov'd,
Hears Sorrow's cry, and onward walks unmov'd;
But when her sons her gentlest wailings hear,
They fly to succour, or to give a tear"

The next canto brings the blooming (not unblushing fair one) to the city, never to return to the seat of health and content again. Lorenzo soon discovers the grief and humility of her who, 'till lately, possessed that which in value might have placed her on an equality with the wealthiest and proudest he; but alas, her inconsiderate prodigality had bestowed all on one who now was no longer sensible of its worth. The splendor of dress, and equipage afforded but a short-lived consolation for the unfeigned admiration which constantly awaited her while she lived in innocence and virtue.

" Where are those joys? she starting cries—Ah gone!
For ever fled, and tears remain alone;
Ah! fled, for thee no more those joys return,
No more for thee shall spring the plains adorn;
No more the nymphs delighted speak thy name,
Once dear to Virtue, now allied to shame;
Beneath the hawthorn's shade, they pausing tell,
The hapless story, how Maria fell."

Lorenzo, not satisfied with the banquet of charm and attraction of which he had unworthily possessed himself, roves at large in search of new enjoyment; he is, as he deserves, punished for his libertinism; he falls sick, implores the aid and the forgiveness of the gentle, the pitying Maria. She

sees his heart bursting with repentance, and does all in her power to sooth as well as to restore him.

" And do you thus," he cries, " attendant wait?
Pity my errors, and deplore my fate."

All was in vain; the venom of false pleasure had sunk too deep into his whole frame; it rankled about the heart, the fountain of life: he sees his fate approaching; he reflects on the doom of vice, and thinks on the sacrifice of his happiest days. He calls on Maria:

" But, lo! his eyes a dark'ning shade assume,
Death grasps his hand, and points him to the tomb.
" Ah, hear me, heav'n!" he cries, in broken tone,
" Forgive—forgive, ere yet my race is done;
Thy will I slighted in an evil hour,
I trust thy mercy, I adore thy power."
Then on the maid he turns his closing eyes—
He sinks—he tremulous breathes " my God"—and dies."

Thus has the author constructed a very pretty poem, with a laudable moral interwoven in it. If some readers should think the fair one yielded too soon and too easily to deserve our commiseration, let them bear in mind the unsuspecting nature of a rural maid without education, to whom the promise of marriage is made with as much apparent sincerity as earnestness. There is certainly nothing to blame in the writer. He might say with an unknown author on the same subject:

" To warn the fair against insidious snares,
Expose the stratagems of their betrayers;
When virtue's lost, what dire misfortunes rise,
To place in strongest light before their eyes.
I strike my lyre"——&c. &c.

The other short poems in this little collection, ' Ruins,' ' Independence,' ' The Revery' (which we would rather see written *Reverie* for obvious reasons) ' Sensibility,' &c. &c. are not without their merits; but they are of inferior interest and composition, to the ' Sorrows of Seduction.'

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Friday, June 28, was presented at this theatre, a new comedy under the title of the " Partners," (mentioned in our last number) from the pen of Mr. Prince Hoare. This play had nothing to redeem it from its merited condemnation, but that it was the production of a gentleman, who has often before entered the list, and invariably gained the palm.—As the play was condemned, we wish not to rake up its ashes.—But in justice to the public, it is necessary to add, that the performance merited its fate.

The *Dramatist*, has been lately represented at this theatre; the part of *Vapid*, by Elliston, whose performance of the character was masterly and original. In his usage of pots, pans, and earthenware, Mr. E. may be thought somewhat to intrench upon Lewis's line, who, in *kicking up a row upon the stage*, stands without a competitor;—yet Elliston's performance would, perhaps, have been equally unrivalled, had it been the first.—Matthew's *Ennui* is, likewise, highly creditable. The littleness and insignificance of the fop were well represented—and we should like to see him oftner in the line of young men.—Though little novelty has been produced at this theatre, the houses have in general, been uncommonly good. Mr. Winston has appeared in a fresh character—that of *Darby*, in the *Poor Soldier*, and we do not hesitate to say, that if he is allowed fair play, he will prove a valuable acquisition to the stage.

The public taste for the Italian Comic Opera, seems once more revived. Tuesday, July 2, was the second night of the new subscription, and the theatre was well attended. For many years, no Opera has afforded so much attraction as *La Cosa Rara*. The music is the *chef d'ouvre of* Martini, and afforded an opportunity for the full display of the various exertions of Mrs. Billington and Braham; Morelli and Viganoni, Madame Storace, Kelly, all of which performers appeared in the same piece, and on the same evening. The whole piece was very highly applauded. The happiest efforts of the evening, however, was the duet between Braham, and Mrs. Billington; her solo, admirably accompanied by her brother, and the song, by Kelly.

Thursday, July 18, a new comedy, in three acts, entitled, "The Village," was represented for the first time at the Haymarket Theatre. The outline appears to have been taken from a French piece, brought out at one of the Paris theatres, 2 or 3 years ago, by Picard. —The foundation on which the plot has been constructed, seems scarcely sufficient for a three-act piece. Two young men, in consequence of the breaking down of their carriage, are obliged to sojourn for a few hours, in a country village, in the circumscribed society of which they are influenced by the same interested motives, vanities, and follies that are generally imputed to the inhabitants of a metropolis. To bring those passions and foibles into action, has been the endeavour of the author of "The Village." Some of the characters have considerable pretensions to originality; and if one or two obnoxious passages and situations, put together loosely, and carelessly, were expunged, and judicious compression applied, it might be rendered a light and pleasant entertainment, and would stand a fairer chance of success. Elliston, Matthews, and Dowton, played the most prominent characters. Were it not for the presence of mind, and the fluent, well adapted address to the audience, delivered by Mr. Elliston, the play was in danger of being condemned, in the commencement of the second act. The author has great obligations to that meritorious performer, for the mode which he adopted to disarm the rising indignation of the audience. The materials of the comedy are good in themselves, but the author has adhered too closely to the original; and in the Drama, it has been found inexpedient to build upon French foundations. Towards the middle of the performance an opposition was also manifested, but it soon subsided, and the comedy was received towards the conclusion, with a considerable share of approbation. On the second representation, the piece was condemned. Mr. Cherry, of Drury-lane theatre, is affirmed to be the author.

German theatre.—This seems to be the age of premature dramatic talent —at least, we may consider the efforts of the juvenile performers, at the theatre, late Dibdins, in Leicester-square, as truly surprising. This youthful company, consists of 5 children, for they can scarcely be considered, in any other light, all, with the exception of master Gleisner, of Mr. Schirmer's family, and natives of Saxony, where the German language is spoken in its purity and perfection. Master Schirmer, the eldest son, has but just attained his 14th year. He is the hero of every piece, and is certainly a prepossessing youth, being gifted with all those advantages of person and deportment, which are calculated to confer grace, elegance, and dignity on the mimic scene. His brother Frederick, displays an uncommon fund of comic humour. The two Miss Schirmers, give large promise of future excellence; the elder has all the ease, and self-possession of a finished actress, and Miss Louisa Schirmers, a girl only 9 or 10 years of age, charms with a native, and bewitching simplicity, the effects of which are more irresistible than the most laboured elegances of advanced age. Of the performances we have witnessed '*Das Singspiel*, or the Opera, seemed to afford the greatest scope to the various comic powers of this little German troop. The theatre has been generally attended by all the people of fashion in town, that are conversant with the German language.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

LOVE AND REASON.

By the Author of Village Anecdotes.

At a wedding that happened, I cannot tell where,
Too remote, or the time or the place to recall;
The selectest of guests were assembled, and there
Love and Reason were partners and open'd the ball:
They mixed in the frolic and mirth of the hour,
In the feast, in the jest, in the loud swelling chorus;
Reason never was known so engaging before,
Nor the little blind urchin so strictly decorous.
Said Love, while his partner led on to her place,
"Really, ma'am, you have charms that are very uncommon,

Your movements are form'd of precision and grace—
I declare you're a mighty good sort of a woman;

"You teach me the figure, and keep me in tune:
I own I am subject to hurry a little,
Not to wait for the time, and to tire myself soon;
But with you I am sure to be right to a tittle.

"What a pity it were that we ever should sunder;
One wedding, they say, seldom fails to make two;
Let us be of the world, both the envy and wonder,
Yield sweet Reason to Love, so shall Love yield to you."

"If ever we sever," the lady replied
With a blush, "gentle Sir, it shall not be my fault:
You are blind, young, and giddy,—'ere I be a bride,
You must sign me a bond to be led and be taught;

"Your wings must be clipt, and your quaver resign'd,
Without me you never must venture to aim;
I'll direct the keen arrow fit objects to find,
So shall Love never know or repentance or blame."

"Cupid led—Cupid pinion'd?" cried Love in a rage,
"'Tis what Venus herself ne'er attempted to do,
Shall I, that hold monarchs like birds in a cage,
Be shackled myself by an ugly old shrew?

"You are mad to propose it"—"And you, Sir, are rude,"
Returned the mild goddess, unaltered her brow;
"If the views of all lovers were well understood,
Disappointment would not be so frequent as now.

"You know, Sir, my terms," she concluded and bow'd,
"It is not my fault if we do not agree"—
"But I say it is, Ma'am," cried Love very loud,
"I call all to witness 'twas you refused me."

In vain Reason argued;—with passion transported
Love rav'd, wept, and lastly flew off in a pet;
And e'er since that time, it is strongly reported,
That the parties thus severing never have met.

EPIGRAM
ON A MISER'S KITCHEN.
By H. F.

SPARE not but waste not, (good wholesome advice,
Where servants are careless or apt to be nice)
In Harpax's kitchen is placed:
A footman, whose stomach was keen as his wit,
Thus lash'd the old dog as beneath it he writ,
"We cannot spare any to waste."

TO THE FAT MISS F.

I KNOW 'tis the custom to wish that the fair
May grow *more* and *more* beautiful every year.
But I'm an odd fellow, and this I confess,
For truly I wish you may grow *less* and *less*.

X. C.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.
By John Mayne, Author of the Poem of "Glasgow."

AH, me! how mournful, wan, and slow,
With arms revers'd the soldiers come—
Dirge-sounding trumpets, full of woe,
And, sad to hear, the muffl'd drum!

Advancing to the house of prayer,
Still sadder flows the dole-ome strain:
Ev'n industry forgets her care
And joins the melancholy train!

Oh! after all the toils of war
How blest the brave man lays him down!
His bier is a triumphant car—
His grave is glory and renown!

What tho' nor friends nor kindred dear
To grace his obsequies attend;
His comrades are his brothers here,
And ev'ry hero is his friend.

See, love and truth, all woe-begone,
And beauty drooping in the croud,
Their thoughts intent on him alone,
Who sleeps for ever in his shroud!

Again the trumpet slowly sounds
The soldier's last funereal hymn—
Again the muffl'd drum rebounds,
And ev'ry eye with grief is dim.

The gen'rous steed, which late he rode,
Seems too its master to deplore;
And follows, to his last abode,
The warrior who returns no more!

For him, far hence, a mother sighs,
And fancies comforts yet to come!
He'll never bless her longing eyes,
She'll only hear the muffl'd drum.

July, 1805.

Mr. Editor,

IF you consider the following address to Truth as not unworthy a place in your valuable and entertaining Miscellany, I shall feel myself highly gratified by your insertion of it; and I will send you several other

pieces which I have by me, for your future inspection. I am well aware that they are not so perfect as to meet the correct taste of the present enlightened age. My excuse for not forming them more so, is the want of a liberal education. Born in humble life, and from my childhood engaged in business, I have not had the opportunities of acquiring classical learning, which I could wish. This, I hope, will induce you to look over these faults which otherwise you might deem inexcuseable, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

July 3, 1805. J. D.

ADDRESS TO TRUTH.

DAUGHTER of heav'n, lovely maid,
I hail thy radiant power divine.
'Tis thine to pierce the gloomy shade
Where prejudice hath rais'd her shrine.

Though Envy spreads her thousand ills,
Though Slander throws her cruel dart,
The man whose breast thy radiance fills,
Feels not the arrow at his heart.

'Tis Truth that gifts the guiltless tongue
With forceful energy sublime;
To speak against the oppressor's wrong,
Or to repel th' imputed crime.

'Tis truth that makes, with haggard fear,
The hypocrite to trembling shake,
That checks him in his dark career,
And makes the dormant conscience wake.

At thy approach the cringing throng
Of servile courtiers backward shrink,
Nor can they bear thy radiance strong,
Nor can they bear of thee to think.

Sweet is thy voice, oh! gentle maid,
To him whose open generous heart
Lets not Deceit his breast pervade,
But foils with candour Envy's dart.

I've sought thee in the historic page,
But there thou do't not always dwell;
For furies oft thy place engage,
Who with delight of battles tell.

I've sought thee too, on classic ground,
Where Wisdom's sons sublimely tread,
But Fable there hath girt thee round.
And high above thee rears her head.

I've sought thee in the tuneful song,
The epic, the Pindaric strain;
But verse to thee doth scarce belong,
Thy garb for poets is too plain.

I've sought thee in the lonely shade
Where swain's oft tell the love-sick tale.
But Passion there I found pervade,
And seldom doth thy voice prevail.

Where Traffic toils with busy care
A more than competence to gain,
I thought by chance to find thee there,
But there my utmost search was vain.

Oh goddess! say, where dost thou dwell,
Say, where thy heav'n-built temple stands,
For thee I'll quit my humble cell
To seek thee, though in foreign lands.

All perils and fatigues I'll brave
Thy peaceful bright abode to gain:
Undaunted ride the stormy waves—
Undaunted trace the desart plain.

MODERN DISCOVERIES

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

A PATENT to Mr. Jonathan Hornblower, Engineer, of Penryn, in Cornwall, for a newly-invented steam wheel, or engine, for raising water, and for other useful purposes in arts and manufactures.—In respect to the leading principles of this invention, the steam is caused to pass from boilers into steam vessels so contrived as to produce an immediate circular motion round an axis, and thereby communicate a rotatory motion to other parts connected with the machines, without the intervention of wheel-work and other complicated machinery. The steam is caused to operate on certain moveable parts, so connected with an axle within the aforesaid vessel, that they occasionally and alternately present unequal areas to the action of the steam, by which means the counterbalance or equipoise, which would otherwise exist on opposite sides of the axis, is avoided. The moveable parts which compose the said unequal areas successively form a partition, thereby constituting two several apartments in the said steam-vessels, so that in their interchanges, a continuous circular motion is produced, without suffering any communication to exist between the aforesaid two apartments. The steam vessel is so constructed, as for one of its apartments to receive a constant supply of steam from the boiler, whilst the other apartment commu-

nicates uninterruptedly with the condensing apparatus. From the practical application of the aforesaid principles, those inconveniences are obviated that attend on such steam-engines as are retarded in their operations from *vis inertiæ*, as often as the direction of their motions are reversed, or such as require fly-wheels, of a magnitude so enormous as to occasion a vast absorption of power.—This patent is dated March 26, 1805.

To William Everhard, Baron Van Doornik, of Well-street, in the county of Middlesex, for certain compositions formed by uniting an absorbent or detergent earth, with other ingredients, so as to render the same more effectual in washing or scouring, &c. &c. The nature of the said process or invention may be thus described and performed: Procure a sufficient quantity of marl or saponaceous earth, taken as clear as possible out of the ground, and put into a kiln to dry; when perfectly dry, reduce it to a fine powder, by grinding, sifting, or otherwise; then if needful, expose the same to the air, either made into cakes or otherwise, that its colour may be improved, and its other qualities more or less altered. —To make a ton or twenty hundred weight of this composition, for general use, take 690 pounds weight, more or less, of tallow, or other fat, or oil, and proceed by the ordinary process to convert it into soap. But when the tallow, fat, or oil, is nearly converted into soap, put into another boiler 410 pounds weight or thereabouts of the marl or saponaceous earth, pulverized, sifted, and bleached, by exposure to the air, if such bleaching be thought necessary, with an equal quantity of strong lees or solution of caustic alkali, stirring it constantly, and after boiling it three, four, or five hours, as may be necessary, pour it when hot, and in a gluey state, into the boiler of soap, prepared with tallow, fat, or oil, as before, being also hot; and bring the whole again into a gluey state, or liquid state, by pouring into it about 290 pounds weight of the lees, or such quantity as may be thought sufficient. Then keep it turning and boiling gently for about an hour; then let it be poured into the frames, where it must be left to cool till the next day, and then cut it up with brass wires, and in the same manner as is done in the process of making soap.

To make a ton or twenty hundred weight of the patent composition for the use of the navy, in washing by sea water, take 430 pounds weight, more or less, of tallow, or other fat, or oil, and proceed to convert it into soap by the ordinary process; and when the tallow, fat, or oil, is nearly converted into soap, put into another boiler 630 pounds weight, more or less, of the marl or saponaceous earth, sifted, pulverized, and if needful, bleached, as above mentioned, with an equal quantity of lees, stirring it constantly; and after boiling it three, four, or five hours, as may be found necessary, pour it when hot, and in a gluey state, into the boiler of soap, prepared with tallow, fat, or oil, as above, also hot, and bring the same again into a gluey or liquid state, by pouring it into about 290 pounds weight of lees, or such other quantity as may be thought sufficient.—Then keep it turning and boiling gently for about an hour, when it is to be poured into the frames, and left to cool there till the next day—then cut it up with brass wires in the same manner as is done in the process of making soap.

Patent to Mr. William Hawks, the younger, Iron Manufacturer, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, for sundry improvements in constructing and making chains for the use of mines and other purposes, dated July 2, 1805. The nature of this invention cannot be technically described and ascertained without a plate.

Patent to Mr. Jacob Buffington, gentleman, of the city of Bristol, for a new method of straining or stretching, (commonly called habiting) all kinds of woollen cloth, for cropping or shearing, and for stretching or straining all other kinds of piece-goods. To strain cloth, or any other stuffs that require straining, the lists of the cloth must be secured to one edge of strong web, by lacing or otherwise; the other edge of the web is made fast to a small rope or cord that passes through apertures in frames so made as to suffer the web to pass freely when moved forwards, and to prevent the rope or cord from draw-

ing out in the act of straining. Although the construction of the frame may be varied, if thought necessary, it is requisite that the principal object of the invention be adhered to, which is to strain the cloth or stuffs from selvage to selvage, or from list to list. By this means the operation of cropping, shearing, &c. is much facilitated, and the workman enabled to produce better work, and in less time than he could by any former method.

Mr. William Hardy, of Chapel-street, near White Conduit-house, Islington, has lately discovered a new method of banking the balance of a time-keeper. The following is his own account of it, as it lately appeared in the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce :— "It was at first imagined that a banking to a watch, with a free escapement, was quite unnecessary, as the limits of banking were so great as to admit of almost twice 360 or 720 degrees ; but, on trial, the balance was frequently found to exceed this quantity, and that a very slight motion given to the time-keeper (particularly when the axis of the balance became the axis of that motion,) was sufficient to alter the strength and figure of the pendulum-spring, and position of the pieces, in respect of the balance-wheel, so as to change the rate of the time-keeper; and what was worse, require a new adjustment of the balance, to accommodate itself to the changes made in the spring and other parts connected with it. Hence it became necessary, that some means should be used to stop the balance at certain limits beyond its natural arch of vibration ; and various attempts have been made to effect it. One way is, by a moveable piece on the axis of the balance, which banks against a pin, yet so as to suffer the balance to vibrate more than 360 degrees. Another method is to have a piece moveable on a centre in one of the arms of the balance, and applying itself as a tangent to the pendulum spring, which passes through a hole in the piece. It has also a knee which almost touches the plate, and just passes free of a pin placed in it. But when the balance vibrates so as to approach its utmost limits, the action of the spring, while in a state of unwinding, throws the piece outward, so as to fall in the way of the pin, and stop the balance from proceeding farther. Another mode is, by a straight spring, screwed upon the plate, having a hook at the end of it, into which a pin placed in the balance strikes, when, as before, the pendulum-spring, in unwinding, touches the straight spring, and moves it a little outwards. There is also a way of banking by means of a bolt, which is thrown back by the pendulum-spring, and made to fall in the way of a pin placed in the rim of the balance. These are the principal modes of banking now in use, and they do not differ materially from one another in principle. But the weight and friction of so many pieces on so delicate an organ as that of a pendulum-spring, are, perhaps, nearly as hurtful to the time-keeper, as the injury it may sustain when it is left without any banking whatever."

The following technical description of the fossil called Phonolithe, or, the Klingstein of the Germans, is abridged from that given by M. Daubuisson, in the Journal de Physique. The phonolithe is principally remarkable for containing a 12th part of soda in its composition ; and is found in many parts of France and Germany in abundance. That of Mount Millischau, in Bohemia, and which has been analysed by M. Klaproth, contains, in the opinion of that eminent chemist, soda sufficient to supply the demands of all Europe, if any means could be devised to separate it from the substances with which it is combined. The circumstance whence this fossil derives its name, is the clear sound it emits when struck pretty forcibly by a hard substance. Its colour is a greenish grey, varying frequently to a grey, sometimes light, sometimes deep.— It is found in great masses traversed by fissures, which affect a regular direction, and divide it into plates of different thickness, and into irregular prisms. It has big, grey and reddish scales, and in the larger portions it is schistose. Its hardness is rarely so great as to produce a few sparks, when struck with steel.— It is very transparent at its edges.

Its specific gravity is from 25 to 27; that of water being 10. The action of the air alters its surface, and soon covers it with a whitish, earthy crust, which is a property peculiar to this substance. When exposed to the action of fire, it loses its water of composition; in a violent fire it melts into a thick glass; at the blow-pipe, it passes into a white or thick enamel. The substances with which it may be compounded are basalt, petrosilex, and some species of schists. —Its schistose appearance, and particularly the substances found with it, and the circumstances of its position, prevent its being compounded with petrosilex, to which it bears a strong resemblance in other respects. The phonolithe of Millischau, in Bohemia, has been analysed by Klaproth, and that of Mount Or, in Auvergne, south of France, by Mr. Bergman.— The following are the results:

	Bohemia.	Auvergne.
Silex	57,25	58
Alumen	23,50	24,50
Lime	2,75	3,50
Oxyde of iron	3,25	4,50
Oxyde of manganese	0,25	
Soda	8,10	6
Water	3	
Loss	1,90	1,50
	100	100

Sometimes the phonolithe contains a greater proportion of iron, in which case its colour is deeper, and the substance itself is heavier, and less transparent.

M. Pini, inspecter of Italian Mines, has lately announced the discovery of a substance in one of the mountains of that country, to which the name of corundum stone has been given. It appears that he first saw it among some fossils that had been collected in the department of Serio, by M. Brochi, professor of Natural History at Brescia, who, at first, considered it as a species of feldspath, as the corundum has been only hitherto supplied from far distant countries;—but on a more minute investigation, he found its colour so entirely to resemble that from Madras, some of which M. Pini had in his possession, that he began to suspect it to be the same; and on trial he found he had not been mistaken in his conjecture. This of Italy seems to be the true species of corundum hitherto found in Europe. The stony substance found in Germany that had been mistaken for corundum, was found to be feldspath or leucolite.— That in the British Museum, found on the eastern coast of Scotland, was far from possessing the hardness proper and peculiar to this species. That of Chesnut-hill, near the city of Philadelphia, North America, which Mr. Smith announced, was found to be a fragment of quartz, badly crystallized; that discovered by M. Bournon, at Forez, in France, was by the Abbe Hauy, found deficient in specific gravity; but this of Italy is deficient in no one circumstance. The following are the properties of the corundum of Italy: 1. It cuts the hardest rock-crystal. 2. It does not fuse by the blow-pipe, either alone or with the addition of borax. 3. Its substance is formed of laminæ, in different directions. 4. It is cleaveable three ways, and when it is cut in the three directions, its form is arhomboid, of which the acute angle is 64½ degrees. 5. Its transverse fracture has the brilliancy of a diamond, and reflects the light in the same manner, and the reflection has almost the colour of silver. 6. Its specific gravity is 3-87, which is the same as that of the true corundum.— If rubies and sapphires are actually of the same genus as corundum, as most mineralogists seem inclined to suppose, it is probable that Europe likewise possesses mines of these precious stones, as it has mines of emeralds; witness those of Limoges, discovered by M. Lelievre, counsellor of mines. But these stones will continue to be the rubies, the sapphires, and the emeralds of the mineralogists and not of the jewellers, until they are found of a proper transparency, which M. Pini hopes will be the result of further researches.

Mr. T. C. Banks is preparing for the press a work, to be entitled, "The Extinct Peerage of England, on an entirely new plan, giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whose titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct; with their descents, marriages, and issues, public employments, and most memorable

actions, from the Norman conquest to the year 1803."

"The Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, Esq. written by himself, and containing an account of his life and writings, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of the most distinguished persons of his time, with whom he had intercourse and connection," are announced as being in the press, and shortly to be published in two volumes 4to.

Mr. Southey intends speedily to publish a collection of Specimens of English Poetry, in the manner of Mr. Ellis, accompanied with biographical sketches.

Dr. Griffiths is now employed on a translation of Lenoir's French Monuments, which will extend to six volumes 8vo.

As a number of labouring men were lately employed in digging up the earth in the town of Dover, New Hampshire, North America, for the purpose of making an aqueduct, they discovered a vein of dark brown sand, running in a direction from east to west, much impregnated with quicksilver, considered as of the best quality. Globules of the metal were found dispersed about the soil, from the size of the smallest grain of sand to that of a duck-shot, which induces a probable supposition that upon further investigation larger quantities may be discovered.

Mungo Park, Esq. the celebrated African traveller, arrived at the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, on the 28th of March last, with an intention to penetrate, if possible, still further, and to make fresh discoveries in the unexplored interior of that continent. In his passage they touched at the island of St. Jago, where Mr. Park purchased 44 asses for his journey. On the 6th of April following, he intended to proceed from Goree, up the river Gambia, with 40 soldiers, who are to accompany him in the ship Crescent which he sailed in, and when they have ascended as high up the river as possible, the Crescent was to land Mr. P. and his suite, and return to Goree, from whence she was expected to sail for England.

A journey has been lately undertaken by order of the American government, the primary object of which is to explore the river Missouri, from its influx to its source, and then to discover the nearest river that is situated to the westward of it, and to descend thence into the Pacific Ocean. The present expedition, consisting of about twelve persons, are expected to return about the end of the ensuing year.

As any attempt to simplify the practice of merchants' accounts, cannot fail of being received with pleasure in a country so distinguished for its extensive trade carried on with every known part of the globe, it is not without a degree of satisfaction, arising from the utility of the work, as well as from the known abilities of the author, that we inform the public, more particularly those in any way concerned in commerce, that Mr. Dubost, author of a small work entitled, "The Merchants' Assistant," and which receives universal approbation, is in the press, and it is expected will be ready in a few days, Commercial Arithmetic, adapted to the exclusive consideration of the practice of commercial operations, and intended to serve as an introduction to the elements of commerce.—He has also in the press, which is expected to appear in about four months, Elements of Commerce, being a general treatise upon the monies, weights, and measures of every foreign country and commercial place, by comparison with those of England, demonstrating, mathematically, the science of commercial calculations, and shewing the advantages resulting from a knowledge of them.

Mr. Nicholson, of Ludlow, will shortly publish a New System of Stenography, included in a single page, and comprehending uncommon lineality, legibility, simplicity, and shortness.

An individual, at Petersburgh, has now in his possession one of the most ancient Russian MSS. extant. It is a *Lectionarium*, or an extract of the gospels, for the use of the church.—The *format*, or size, is a folio, on very fine parchment, adorned with miniatures by Greek artists: a cypher or flourish of letters indicates that it is of the year 1066. Several amateurs of antiquities have made offers to purchase it; but although the sum of 20,000 roubles has been tender-

ed to the possessor, he does not seem disposed to part with it at that price.

There has been formed, a few years ago, in the same city, (Petersburgh) a literary society, under the title of The Free Society of Lovers of Literature, the Sciences and Arts. —Its members have lately published a volume of poetical pieces, and a translation of the marquis of Beccarias Treatise on Crimes and Punishments. They are further preparing Russian translations of the political works of Filangieri, Montesquieu, Tacitus, Seneca, and Cicero.

Two literary societies, equally distinguished by their useful labours, have for some time past existed in the city of Rouen. These societies, from the unanimous wish of the members, have been lately consolidated into one, under the title of The Free Society of Emulation, for the Progress of the Sciences, of Letters, and of Arts.

The tree called Gingko Biloba, which came from China, and has been planted about twenty years, was in flower in the month of Floreal, year 12, in the garden of M. Clementi, of Rouen. This tree is 12 feet in height, has a tortuous or winding trunk, and is about as big as a man's arm: it grows in the shadow of a fine cypress. This is the first time that it has flowered in France, although it had done so in England; and for this reason, probably, it is that the English have changed the name which its bears in its own country, and which Linnæus had retained, to that of Salisburia Œdiantig Olia.

A society of engineers, at the head of whom is Don Salvador de Ximenes, have been lately appointed by the chancery of state of Madrid to draw plans of the principal cities of Spain, and, at the same time, to construct a general chart of the whole kingdom. —The society has elected two of its members to superintend the geometrical and astronomical operations, who have under their direction a number of pupils deputed to inspect and visit the said places.

M. John de Lipszky, captain in the regiment of hussars of the prince of Hesse-Hombourg, in the service of the emperor of Germany, intends shortly to publish (or has actually done so,) a new, general, and complete chart of the kingdom of Hungary, of Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, and of the military frontier, in nine sheets, which may be combined into one, the size a large royal folio. M. Lipszky has been employed a great number of years in collecting materials for this work, and in arranging the same; but some particular reasons or motives seem to have deferred the publication of it, and which have originated on the part of the government of Vienna: —At length, prince Charles himself has accelerated the publication, on the grounds of its obvious utility.— This chart will contain an accurate designation of all the cities, towns, villages, farms, rivers, great or small, and even running streams of any consideration: it will exhibit the lakes, the marshes, the highways, post-roads, the physical totality and parts of the mass of mountains, the names of the principal mountains, and of other remarkable objects: it will indicate the limits of the different counties or districts, and, in general, of all the divisions, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical; the boundaries of the dioceses, tribunals, &c. As far as the extent of the chart will permit, the limitrophe parts of the surrounding provinces will be given, such as of Gallicia, Silesia, Moravia, Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Turkish Croatia, Bosnia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. This chart will be accompanied with a *repertory*, which will enhance the value of it, and facilitate its use.

Domenico Viviani, of Genoa, has commenced a periodical work, in 4to. under the title of "Annali di Botanica," which contains no original papers, but is calculated only to make the Italian botanists acquainted with the discoveries of other nations.

A number of agriculturists, in different counties, are prosecuting, we are told, with success, a system of clearing bean lands, by means of a flock of sheep, which, when turned in, destroy the weeds without producing any injury to the beans, by which not only the great expence of hoeing is in a great measure avoided, but the land is thereby likewise considerably improved.

A new and improved edition, in quarto, considerably enlarged, of Motherly's Medical Dictionary, is now in the press. It will be published in four parts, and will make two volumes. The first part is expected in November next.

Mr. Serle, author of the Christian Remembrancer, Parent, &c. has now in the press, a new edition, considerably enlarged, of his Church of God; also a third volume of that invaluable work, *Horæ Solitariæ*. Both of these works are in a state of forwardness, and are expected to be published in September next.

Mr. E. Donovan, has just announced a new work of Natural History, elegantly printed in quarto, entitled, "An Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern and Pacific oceans: including the figures, and descriptions of 138 species of the most splendid, beautiful, and interesting insects hitherto discovered in those countries, and which for the most part have not appeared in other works."

The British empire in India, is continually teeming with new and diversified sources of unexplored literature.

Mr. Maurice is now preparing a vindication of his History of Hindostan, against the attack of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

We are happy to inform our readers that Mr. Beloe is preparing for the press, anecdotes of literature, from rare books in the British Museum and other rare libraries.

Mr. David Macpherson, is about publishing a new work, called, "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation," in 3 parts, with brief notices of the arts and sciences connected therewith, from the earliest accounts, to the meeting of the Union Parliament, in January 1801.

A new and elegant edition, embellished with engravings, is preparing for the press of Oberon, by Mr. Sotheby.

The Rev. Theophilus Brown has in the press, a selection of the devotional parts of the old and new testaments, from the most approved modern versions; for the use of families. It is expected to be ready for delivery in about six weeks.

A new and uniform edition of the works of the late Richard Graves of Claverton, is preparing for publication;—the author left considerable additions and notes for most of his productions. The spiritual Quixote will be the first that will be published, forming three volumes, which will contain the life of the author, principally written by himself.

Mess. L. W. Dillwynn and Dawson Turner have in the press a new botanical work to be called the *Botanist's Vade Mecum through the counties of England and Wales*; containing the habitats of the rarer plants, with authorities.

Mr. L. W. Dillwynn's admired work on the British *Confervæ* is now resumed, and will be regularly continued till complete.

Mr. Curtis, florist, of Walworth, is preparing for publication a new botanical work, on a large scale, intended to represent faithful likenesses of the best specimens of fancy flowers cultivated in England; they are to be accurately coloured from living specimens.

We learn that the excavations at Pompeii, at Fresola, in Thessaly, and in Sicily, in search of antiquities, are carrying on at present with active and successful energy. Several MSS. long lost, as well as statues, vases, coins, &c. have been recently discovered in a state of excellent preservation.

The essential oil of hops obtained by distillation, and afterwards mixed with a small quantity of sugar, is announced and recommended in some journals, as the best way of using this plant in brewing, and the most effectual method of preserving it for a term of years.

Bark, which has hitherto been considered as almost destructive in cases of the consumptive malady, has, it is asserted, in numerous recent instances, been administered with singular efficacy and success.

Certain artists have been lately employed by order of the prefect of the department of the Seine, in cleaning and embellishing the fine sculpture of the fountain *de la Rue de Grenelle*. Messrs. Quatremere de Quincy, Molinos, and Le Grand, charged with this undertaking, have employed in their operations the encaustic process described by Valvulrus and

Pliny, as applicable to antique sculptures. This revived method, consists in closing up all the pores of the marble, by a mixture of *huile d'oeillet* or a composition made of pink flowers, infused in oil of olives, and virgin wax applied hot on the marble, which is likewise heated; this will preserve it in future from those black spots which humidity occasions, and which are nothing else but a vegetation of *lichen*, the roots of which get implanted into the pores of the marble and afterwards spread themselves and corrode the surface. The success of this first experiment on figures of a large proportion has perfectly answered the expectation of the prefect. The figures have not experienced any alteration from the heating of the marble by hand-chafing dishes, made for the purpose, and found to be very convenient to diffuse heat through all the parts of a figure, or of a groupe, previously to the coating of it with a mixture of oil and wax, and afterwards to renew the heat, and to make the layer of wax melt which remains on the marble, when it gets cold. The above operation, when performed with precaution, completely stops up the pores of marble and fills them to a certain depth. The superficies is afterwards besmeared with cold wax, and then rubbed with a fine linen cloth: all which then forms a kind of varnish, over which water slides without making any stop, and no longer permits the intrusion of the lichen or its roots. There can be no doubt that the best executed antique figures such as the *Antinous*, the *Apollo*, and others, have been thus polished with wax, and the public are doubtless indebted to the magistrate and to the antiquarians and artists that assisted in the above useful experiment to revive the application of a process long out of use, and to which, if generally adopted, we shall owe the preservation of our finest sculptures.

A composition of tar and fish oil, mixed in equal quantities by measure, and well rubbed upon fruit trees with a brush, has been lately recommended, in some of the contemporary journals, as a sure method of extirpating that destructive race of insects which assume the appearance of white mould on the bark and branches.

Some of the diurnal prints make mention of a machine for cleaning gravel walks, which has been lately invented by a Mr. Thompson, serving now or late in the corps of Perthshire Volunteers, of North Britain.—This machine turns, rakes, and rolls the gravel by a simultaneous operation, or by one and the same act, and has this peculiar advantage attending it, that it can be wrought by a small poney, and will perform as much work in an hour, as a dozen men can do in a day.

The new mode of reefing, now generally adopting through the navy, promises to be attended with extraordinary advantages. By this improved plan, the main-sail of a first-rate ship may be reefed by two men on the yard, with more facility than when forty were before employed to effect the same purpose by the ordinary method.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

AN end has been put to the long sittings of the parliament, and its members are returned into the country to receive the expostulations or congratulations of their constituents. In this recess, both they and the people have much to do. The members have, in this last session, performed a great and an arduous task; but they have separated, leaving at the head of administration a man who has been the great friend of the delinquent, whose crimes are to be brought before the highest justice of the country: they have separated, knowing that the country is full of suspicion on the conduct of public affairs, and that its money profusely voted is wantonly squandered; that there is the utmost irregularity in the accounts, and that the house of commons, whose duty it is to attend particularly to the public purse, have permitted the minister to go on his own way, have agreed to his motions for taxes, and for an expenditure of seventy millions, without having had the opportunity to understand the revenue and the expenditure of the preceding year.

In such a case, it is the duty of the public to look to themselves, and to the fate of their posterity; and since they have the bravest men the world ever saw exposing their lives abroad, to sit idle at home, and to take no care for the public cause, is termed disgraceful. The evil and the cause of the evil are known. Both arise from the violation of the constitution, settled at the revolution, which has thrown immense power into the hands of the minister, or rather the oligarchy, whose tool he is; and thus neither king nor people have the influence which good government requires. It is in vain to expect better things, while this system lasts, and the representative looks up to the minister and not to the people. —To bring the people and the representative to their ancient connection is the first thing to be obtained, without which all the rest is nugatory, and this cannot be done but by the unanimous voice of the public for restoring the duration of parliaments to the accustomed term of three years, and in all their meetings impressing upon their representatives the necessity of not voting a single farthing to the supply of a future year, till the accounts of the last year have been perfectly balanced.— Indeed what can we think of a member of parliament, who goes into the house of commons without any intention to perform this great duty, and what greater injury can be done to their king and country, than by members regardless of their trust, and faithless to their duty!

The impeachment of Lord Melville occupied much of the attention of the house, and Mr. Whitbread pursued his course with indefatigable industry. The change from a prosecution in the law courts, to one before the lords, is not a thing in itself of much importance; but the manner in which it was done places the minister of the day in a very aukward situation. He is the friend of the delinquent, who has done every thing in his power to support him, who voted against both impeachment and criminal prosecution, at last votes for his impeachment; and one friend thus impeaches another, not out of ill will, but because of two evils the impeachment was thought the least. This conduct of Mr. Pitt occasioned some changes in administration.— Lord Sidmouth seceded from the cabinet, carrying with him, whatever may be thought of his abilities, the character of honour and integrity. —He was determined that the flagrant deeds of lord Melville should not go unpunished, and he resisted to the utmost the grant to the duke of Athol, which had been repeatedly resisted in the council, and by every great law officer, for the last forty years. What could have occasioned such a change in the opinion of his majesty's ministers, it is not easy to ascertain; but suspicion will be on float, when it is considered that lord Melville was in the privy council when the claim was recommended to the consideration of parliament.

A more melancholy thing has occurred. The commissioners for naval enquiry, whose reports have been the means of bringing to light so many enormities, find too much reason to complain of the obstacles thrown in the way by those who ought to be their supporters; and one of them has expressed himself very warmly upon this subject in parliament. To them, and the continuance of their services, the people look up, and it is to be hoped that they will persevere in the discharge of their office in spite of every impediment. A complete examination, we repeat it, of the immense expenditure of Mr. Pitt's administration, is absolutely necessary, and the more it is opposed, the stronger must be our suspicions that they who oppose it have reason to dread the enquiry. The bill of indemnity is passed to Mr. Pitt, for lending forty thousand pounds, without interest, to two members of parliament:—what other bills of the same kind may be necessary, it is much better that they should be passed, than that the nation should continue in its present state of uncertainty with respect to its accounts — They may, and ought to be, kept with the same exactness as those of a merchant; and a simple and plain exposure of the whole would save a vast deal of expence and trouble, which are now occasioned by the calling for and printing separate papers for each article of enquiry.

Whilst administration were engaged in its parliamentary warfare and internal disputes, the fleets of France were at last discovered, and with the knowledge of their situation, arrived the news that Lord Nelson was in pursuit of them. This brave officer lost no time, and with a small, but well manned fleet, disdaining the difference in numbers, he crossed the Atlantic. His arrival was hailed with the utmost joy by the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and his name alone gave security to the islands. A short time only he staid to refit, and this country has been in a state of great anxiety for farther intelligence. Reports are daily made, and the stock-jobbing of the alley is alive in this state of uncertainty; but it is probable that, before this magazine can be delivered to the public, our brave admiral may bring himself the intelligence of his victory.

If we entertain little dread of the French preparations on the sea, we cannot but observe, not without alarm, how regularly, and with what success their sovereign proceeds in all his attempts on land. Scarcely was the iron crown of Lombardy placed on his brow, when Genoa was declared to be annexed to the French territory. Lucca is intreating to retain its constitutional republic; but its request is not likely to be granted. Every day will manifest some new aggression, and the powers of Europe are too much divided in their interests to concur in any plan of resistance.—The conduct of the English ministry is not calculated to encourage them, and the hint thrown out by them in the speech from the throne, of foreign negociations not being brought to such an issue as to be communicated to the public, gives no hope of success in their plans, nor indeed is any wish entertained on the part of reflecting people that they should succeed. Poor Sweden seems to be the only power that is willing to take that money which this country is so ready to throw away; and it was said that a treaty was on foot for a subsidy of two millions to its monarch, and in return we were to have twenty-five thousand of his men at our command. This poor supply could be of no use in the war; but small as it is, and impolitic as it would be in Sweden to send it, there is little likelihood of the treaty being completed; for Prussia threatens Sweden with an immediate attack on Pomerania, if it should attempt to bring the war into the north, and this salutary threat will probably be the means of keeping the king of Sweden on his throne. The two kings have amused the public by their variance: the king of Sweden having sent back the decorations of the order, which he received from Prussia, and the king of Prussia in return writing a laconic epistle to the king of Sweden, in which the character and imbecility of the latter are strongly delineated.

Russia seems inclined to negociate with France, and a minister has been dispatched to Brussels for this purpose. What are the points of this negociation, and whether we are to be interested in it, time must discover. As the French sovereign has made overtures of peace to the king of England, and has even written a letter in his own hand to the latter, with this view, he may, and with reason, refuse to listen to any overtures which do not come immediately from this country. The war is by no means injurious to his interests; for it is a pretext for the large army which he keeps up; and as by it we are effectually thrown out from negociations with one half of the continent of Europe, he has no great reason to desire a cessation of arms. It is said, indeed, that the popedom is to be annexed to the Italian throne, and that the pope is to reside at Avignon.—This will make Buonaparte effectually the spiritual sovereign of the Catholic world, and the Neapolitan dominions cannot then escape his grasp.—When he has thus established completely his Italian kingdom, he may turn his thoughts in good earnest to the invasion of this country; unless, though the Grand Seignior has written him the desired letter to congratulate him on his accession to the throne, he may choose to join with Austria and Russia in a partition of Turkey in Europe.

Of Spain we hear but little. Its efforts are continued, and Gibraltar is to be the point of attack. Moreau conducts the operations, and the gunboats, brought into the bay, have already annoyed our shipping. Hol-

land is engaged very deeply in the endeavour to restore its finances to their ancient state; and their new head, indefatigable in this business, is warmed with the true spirit of patriotism. Nothing will, however, raise his states to their former eminence in Europe. The United States of America continue to enrich themselves, and their little differences with Spain are not likely to be attended with serious consequences.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

On the 26th of June, a memorable day in the history of British legislation, Mr. Leycester brought forward a motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, prefacing it, by expressing it as his wish, and the desire of the house, that the crimes of lord Melville should be judicially examined; but declaring it to be his opinion, that the house had not had a sufficient opportunity of deciding upon the question, which was the best mode of treating the delinquent, whether by an impeachment, or by a criminal prosecution in the lower courts.—The former was more consistent with parliamentary proceedings, and was a more solemn and dignified sort of trial: it would, indeed, be more injurious to the delinquent, if he is found guilty, but more advantageous to him, if innocent. To the house, also, it afforded greater advantages: the quantity of time is their own; they are unembarrassed with forms; and every part of their transactions may be equally examined. The resolutions of the house ought not to be set aside lightly; but in this case it would appear that the house was really in favour of impeachment, in comparison of any other mode;—for they who voted against the impeachment, did it with a view of setting aside both impeachment and criminal proceedings; but had it been a question merely which of the two was to be preferred, their votes would have been in favour of impeachment.—Mr. Bond rejoiced to find that the house was unanimous in the necessity of some criminal proceeding; but was surprised at an attempt to rescind a motion passed in the largest house ever seen. The question lies in a narrow compass. A criminal information in a court of justice is prompt, and the decision as little liable to error as human judgments can be.—Impeachment is cumbrous, productive of great evil in delay, both to the public, and to individuals. The crimes of the delinquent were not of a nature to require impeachment. The question was merely of the misapplication of public money, and participation in unjust gains, derived from it. For this a jury was perfectly competent, and after the house had decided upon the mode, an alteration with so short a notice would attach a degree of levity to their proceedings. The Solicitor General contended, that the question on the mode of proceeding had not been fairly before the house.—For the impeachment, 195 had voted: for criminal prosecution, 43 had been added to this number; and as the 195 had voted for criminal prosecution rather than fail in any, it was evident that there were only 43 in favour of criminal prosecution above the other mode. He saw, therefore, nothing derogatory to the house in now adopting impeachment.—Mr. Banks considered it to be very improper to rescind a motion passed in a full house, when so many members had left town under the impression that the question had been completely settled: in this argument he was followed by Lord H. Petty and Mr. C. Wynne. Sir R. Williams stated, that he had voted against both impeachment and criminal prosecution; but he could not now approve of rescinding a decision of the house on such light grounds. Mr. Windham thought the case against the delinquent a plain and simple one, on which a jury was perfectly competent to decide. His crime was such as juries try, and though the crime of a statesman, it could not be called a state crime. To change a measure adopted by so full a house, was indecorous on so short a notice, and nothing of this kind ought to have been attempted without a call of the house; for it should be considered, that not only the delinquent, but the house itself, was now upon trial, and the character of both would be determined by the result. Mr. Pitt entered into a tedious detail of dates, from which he concluded that the house

could not be said to be caught by surprise, and contended that the motion had in view the dignity of parliament. With respect to himself, he wished that the tribunal might be the least repugnant to the feelings of his friend, who must be hurt at the mode which had been adopted by the house; and indeed a jury was incompetent to afford the subject the ample investigation, that it required. Mr. Whitbread was satisfied, that the only object of this motion was to defeat all that had hitherto been done to bring Lord Melville to a fair trial. He had been originally for the impeachment, but when a contrary decision had been adopted, it ought not on slight grounds to be relinquished. There were indeed difficulties in the criminal prosecution, resulting from the conduct of the Attorney General, who, if he was not prepared to fulfil the wishes of parliament, was unfit to hold his office. The Attorney General vindicated himself on the score of coming to the house for instructions, declaring, that he never entertained a doubt of the legal guilt of the delinquent, but he was decidedly in favour of impeachment, as by it the ends of public justice would be fully accomplished, and the delinquent would be enabled fairly to meet his defence. Mr. Fox reprobated this change in the proceedings of the house, as a bad precedent, which future ministers would turn to the disadvantage of the public. He viewed the motion with a jealous eye, as being supported by those who had uniformly supported the delinquent, and from whom no rational co-operation could be expected. Some other members spoke, but with no novelty of argument. When a division took place, the question for impeachment was carried by 166, against 143.

On the 28th of June, Mr. Fox presented a petition from W. T. Jones, stating, that he had been in prison twenty months in Ireland, confined for subsistence to the prison allowance, of having suffered various harms, that he had been offered a release, on condition of leaving the country, which he had declined, as it would presume guilt, and had requested a speedy trial. Not having been able to obtain either an unconditional release, or a trial, he requested the interference of the house. Mr. Sheridan recommended the case to Mr. Pitt; and Mr. Vansittart declared, that the Irish government would be proved, on investigation, to be free of any charge of severity or oppression. The petition was ordered to lie on the table; and how long the unfortunate man will lie in prison untried, and what compensation will be offered to him, if he should prove innocent, time must discover. After some business of no great importance, Colonel Crawford introduced his promised motion, on the national defence, by apologising to the house, for bringing it forward so late in the season, but claiming, from the magnitude of the subject, its attention. He paid compliments to Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham, and gave a concise view of his subject, in declaring it to be a description of the forces, on which the country might rely in the hour of danger, on our efficient means, offensive and defensive, compared with what they were, when Mr. Pitt came into office, and with the similar means of the enemy.

The first thing that occurs in this enquiry, is the war with Spain, which was severely reprobated; but the question now was, how we stand in consequence of that war. First, the enemy's squadrons now sail undisturbed, in almost every direction, and France derives from Spain an accession to her navy, of no less than twenty-five ships of the line. In the meantime, we have added only one ship to our line, and the military means, obtained by Buonaparte, are evidently, in other respects, very considerable. From a calculation of troops, it appears, that the French have dispatched to foreign stations, 15,500 men, and our increase amounts to 16,000; but of this increase, the 1639 sent to Gibraltar, do not place it in so good a state as it was before, without the Spanish war; and many others locked up in the Bermudas, New Brunswick, and other places, are a real diminution of force. For force misapplied, and useless, is not to be reckoned upon as the instrument of hostility. Similar observations were made on the disposition of other troops, from which it was concluded, that there was sufficient ground for enquiry, with respect to the army; and the same was maintained of the navy; so that it appeared, that our danger was increased,

whilst both our naval and military forces were diminished in comparison with that of the enemy.

What is to be done, then? Undo all that has been already done, even Mr. Pitt's parish bill, respecting the military, and a great deal is done towards improvement. Having removed such an obstacle, the regular army may be raised to its former state of vigour. The volunteer corps come next under consideration, the appointment of whose officers was asserted to be in the last degree ridiculous and absurd. As individuals, they may be respected; but their modes of life do not consist with such a military establishment. What must military inferior officers say or think, when the whole of their proceedings are to be directed by a pastry cook Colonel? Is such a man fit to command the defenders of the freedom of their country? Tarts and cheese-cakes have nothing to do with the subject, though they may enable a man to make a considerable figure, who would otherwise have been hid in obscurity. From trifling railery on this subject, the speaker adverted to the mode of enlisting, which he contended ought to be for a limited time; to courts martial; to the pay of the army; and then moved his first resolution, that the army should be kept up as nearly as possible to the establishment which has been provided for by parliament.

Lord Castlereagh saw no necessity for a committee on the expediency of the resolutions, and denied the accuracy of the Colonel's military statements, asserting that the regular army was greater now than it had ever been before in this country; that, in comparing our present with our former strength, he saw no reason for a charge against government, which had done its duty, and acted on a system which, without being injurious to other parts of the service, had very considerably extended the military strength of the country. Mr. Fuller saw no reason for alarm, whilst we had six hundred thousand men in arms, and declared, that as to our volunteers, they were many of them as good as regular troops. A man's profession does not prevent him from being a good soldier, or a good commander. General Moreau was a barrister, but we had not seen any one who knew better how to command an army, and the regular troops of Europe had been beaten by those men whose professions the mover of the question affected to hold in contempt. Sir. J. Pulteney was for unlimited service. Sir. W. Erskine considered compulsion as a measure absolutely found to be necessary in all countries, in the formation of a military force. The volunteer corps he highly approved, and he did not think that officers in the army felt hurt at seeing officers of volunteers. For himself it gave him pleasure to see men active in the service of their country, and he considered the volunteer system as the sheetanchor of the state. Mr. Windham advocated limited service, and dwelt on the immense promises, but trifling performances, of Mr. Pitt. The Secretary at War, detailed the state of our force, and, from the difficulties attending limited service, in the case of men in foreign countries, was against it.

Colonel Crawford replied, still maintaining that the volunteer system was absurd and ridiculous, and that it was viewed by regular officers with disgust; and his motion was rejected without a division.

In the house of lords, on the 9th of July, an animated debate took place, on the Duke of Athol's bill, the order of the day being for its second reading, when Lord Westmoreland entered into a history of the transactions between the government and the duke's ancestor, and contended that the rights of the duke's family were not compensated by an adequate sum, nor willingly alienated by the owner. He had acquiesced with a view to public convenience; but the immense profits received by the country from the bargain, justified his heir in the expectation that his claims would be admitted. The earl appealed to the lords of the privy council for the truth of his statement; upon which Lord Ellenborough rising, expressed his astonishment at such an appeal, declaring on his honour, as a man and a gentleman, that he knew nothing of the proceedings in the privy council on the subject, after a certain period, when one of the reports, now on the table, was made by the board. To call this bill a job, had been esteemed indecent: but if the house should

hurry it through in the manner threatened, it would commit as gross and disgraceful an act, as ever marked the worst of times. Could it be reconciled to the character of that house to consent to a bill, before the pages of a folio volume, on which that consent was to be founded, were dry enough to be read? He conjured the house to preserve all that was left of its parliamentary character, and proposed, that a little delay might be granted for acquiring a sufficient knowledge on the subject. Under the expectation, that this delay would be granted, his Lordship sat down; but his proposal not receiving assent, he rose again, and observed, that he understood that the friends of the bill, depending on their numbers, were determined to go on at all hazards; and as this was the case, he would discharge his duty, and declare his opinion of the bill itself. It contained, and was founded on propositions untrue, in fact or law. It asserted the former right of the Duke of Athol to have been that of sovereignty; whereas it was a lordship, and no lawyer or historian had ever termed it a sovereignty. The privileges of the duke in the island were held by petty serjeantry; yet the bill, "like a tall bully," repeats the untrue assertion of sovereignty three times. Stress has been laid on acts of parliament not having force in the island; but from that the sovereignty does not follow; and nothing but puerility and absurdity could construe the nature of acts of parliament in such a manner. Indeed, words could not be found to express his contempt of the reasoning used to induce their lordships to give away so large a sum of the public money. The administration, at the time of making the bargain, had not acted as the present does; and he wished, that the minister of that day, had, with his robe of office, left to his successor that care of the public purse which might have saved the revenues from depredation. It was false, that the duke was compelled to alienate his rights, or that he did not receive full compensation. These rights, after paying all expences, did not exceed 800l. a year; and for that, on striking a balance, it will be found, that the family has received a clear advantage of 20,000l. His Lordship then entreated the house to pursue so harsh a measure against the public no farther. The people have still a moral sense, and can strongly feel an indecent injury. If their Lordships could not go home with any exultation on foreign triumphs, still let them not emulate sailors in a storm, who, giving all up for lost, seize the occasion to break open and rob the chest.

Lord Harrowby contended, that the duke's claims were established by the documents, and that the public would not be dissatisfied at the compensation. The Marquis of Buckingham asserted, that there was no evidence of justice or necessity for the bill; that its precipitation was unexampled; that the dignity of the house was not consulted; and that the confidence of the people would be lost by such a strange expenditure of its money. Lord Carlisle defended the bill, declaring that, if in strict justice the claim could not be sustained, it ought to be looked to with feelings of magnanimous liberality. Lord Sidmouth reprobated both the bill and its precipitation; for after the most mature reflection, he could not see that the claim was founded on justice. The present noble duke had prayed that his claims might be considered: the privy council laid them before the attorney and solicitor general, who saw no grounds for the claim. A change of administration took place; and in the month of July after that change, the former resolution was altered, and the privy council then declared for the claims. He himself, however, saw no reason for altering his former opinion; and contended that the arguments used for it, would sanction the grossest corruptions, and nullify the most solemn agreements.

Lord Suffolk stated, that his father and grandfather had lost their lives in the service of their country, and he had very narrowly escaped the same fate. The compensation given for several thousand acres of their property, was only 200l.; yet that property, at the present valuation, was worth between a hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand pounds. If the duke receives farther compensation, surely he had himself also a similar right; but he thought the conduct of Lord Sidmouth, in rejecting the claim, proved him to be a conscientious man, and faithful servant

of the public. Lord Mulgrave was decidedly in favour of the bill, and could not bring his mind to entertain such high notions of œconomy in the affairs of government. Adverting to Lord Ellenborough's speech, he termed his manner boisterous and rude. This called up Lord Ellenborough, who declared, that such language was unparliamentary, and that he would deliver his opinion freely, as an independent peer, in spite of such unparliamentary epithets. Lord Mulgrave received the retort with a quotation from Shakspeare, "Senior, your age shall command more than your weapons possibly can do;" declared himself to have the highest reverence for Lord Ellenborough's official character, but could not endure language fit for a demagogue in Palace-yard, but not suited to temperate and fair discussion. Lord Ellenborough, in reply, asserted, that he spoke of measures, not of men; and was conscious that he was performing a moral duty. Some others spoke, and the house divided on the second reading; when there were for it 35, against it 11.

In the house of commons, Mr. Wickham was, on account of indisposition, permitted to speak sitting; and he vindicated himself and administration, on the subject of Todd Jones, regretting that he could not go into the subject at full length, from the lateness of the season, but declaring his wish that it might be fully investigated. Mr. Wilberforce congratulated the house, that a public officer was alive to the necessity of replying to a charge so serious, as the oppression of a British subject. Sir W. Burroughs gave notice of his intention to move resolutions in favour of Sir H. Popham: and Mr. Whitbread proceeded to some necessary steps in the impeachment of Lord Melville.

The houses were from this time employed in a vast variety of ordinary business: the indemnity bill of Mr. Trotter gave occasion for some discussion: the articles of impeachment of Lord Melville were introduced by Mr. Whitbread, who has the conducting of the impeachment, with a committee of twenty four other members, and carried by him to the Lords. On the 12th, the parliament was prorogued by commission, the disorder in the king's eyes preventing him from appearing in person: and in his name, the following speech was delivered by the chancellor:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"We have it in command from His Majesty, to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given, in the course of the present session, of your constant regard for the honour of his crown, and the interests of his dominions; and particularly the measures which you have adopted for strengthening His Majesty's hands, at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

"His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies, which the necessity of the public service has required.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"His Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociations, in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but you may rest assured, that no step will be omitted on His Majesty's part, for promoting such a concert, as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French government, which threaten every day the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

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Quotidian Intermittent	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Inflammatory Sore Throat	1	Dentition	2
Mumps	2	Child-bed Fever	2
Small Pox	2	CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Scarlet Fever	1	Chronic Cough and Dyspnæa	11
Typhus	2	Dyspnæa	3
Erysipelas	2	Asthma	2
Catarrh	8	Hæmoptysis and Consumption	9
Peripneumony	3	Asthenia	12
Acute Rheumatism	1	Dyspepsia	16

Jaundice	2
Headach	8
Worms	7
Enterodynia	2
Chronic Inflammation of the Liver	1
Painters' Colic	4
Dysentery	3
Diarrhæa	2
Nephralgia	1
Dysuria	2
Schirrus Uteri	1
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Menorrhagia	3
Amenorrhæa and Chlorosis	3
Leucorrhæa	2
Blenorrhæa	2
Hysteria	2
Palsy	2
Chronic Rheumatism	23
Rickets	1
Piles	2
Dropsy	7
Tympany	1
Scrofula	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	21
Number of Cases	189

Catarrhal complaints have become much less frequent during the last month, although the weather has not yet assumed the regularity nor the temperature of summer. Rheumatic disorders, however, have continued to occur. The two cases of typhus which stand in the preceding list, supervened to pulmonic complaints, and could not be traced to a contagious source: in general it appears not to be more prevalent than for some months past. The small-pox has been common in a part of this district, and the reporter has heard of some fatal cases. It is to be lamented, that the illiberal and unphilosophical attacks which have been lately made on the cow-pox, should have excited in the minds of many persons a prejudice against that valuable preventive. We believe that the cow-pox has been inoculated very carelessly, in too many instances, and therefore have reason to fear that some cases of small-pox will be found after such inoculation, and the supposed safety of the patient. But the mighty evidence which has been brought forward in every quarter of the globe, the innumerable repetitions and confirmations of the truth of the *experiment*, in such a way as the most rigid principles of philosophical investigation would demand, leave no room for doubt, it should seem, in the mind of the candid and disinterested enquirer, as to the truth of the general position of Dr. Jenner. Ridicule and abuse are not the means of procuring conviction on a question of *fact*, nor do they add one tittle to either scale in the balance of evidence. They excite suspicion as to the *motives* of writers: and it is to be hoped that the public will only attend to those statements on the subject, which are brought forward with a manly and becoming temperance; because by these only is truth likely to be ascertained.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, &c.

Together with Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

IT appears from a statement of the proceedings of the commissioners for the redemption of the land tax, that the number of sales and contracts for sale approved of, from the 24th June, 1801, to the 14th May, 1805, is 386. The value of the said sales and contracts, is 96,325l.; which said sum has been obtained in the following proportions: bishops, 12,114l.; deans and chapters, 47,049l.; rectors and vicars, 28,217l.; colleges and prebends, 3,238l.; lay corporations, 2,327l.; feoffees and trustees, for charitable and other public purposes, 3,380l.; Total, 96,325. The stock purchased for the redemption of land tax, under the proceedings of the commissioners, will be about 1,663,403l. The whole expence to the public, is about 10,000l. The gain to the public by the operation, has been about 166,540l stock.

It has been lately announced by public advertisement, that a new wool fair, to be kept up annually, is intended to be held at Hounslow, ten miles from London, on the 1st of the present month, August, and that proper warehouses, with other conveni-

ences for the wool, are provided, wherein it may be deposited and remain, till fetched away by the buyers.

MADEMOISELLE DE BOURBON, daughter of the Prince de Condé, has lately arrived at Gravesend. Her Royal Highness had, for several years past, resided in a convent at Warsaw; but her situation there having of late, from certain causes not ascertained, been rendered extremely uncomfortable, the Count de Frotte was sent to conduct her to this country.

The East India docks, at Blackwall, are in great forwardness, and there is every reason to suppose, they will be fit to receive the shipping next spring. The line of the Commercial Road, which is to extend to the north-west corner of the great dock, is immediately to be proceeded upon. Thus, in less than a twelvemonth hence, will these magnificent buildings, unparalleled in the annals of commerce, be complete, with the exception of the Loading London Dock, but which in all probability will be now soon begun upon.

The committee appointed by the corporation of London, to conduct the improvement of its port, have directed the town-clerk to communicate to the Prince of Wales their resolution to open the canal, from Limehouse to Blackwall, on the 12th of August, in honour of His Royal Highness's birth-day.

Preferred.] The Rev. H C. Ord, to be domestic chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Rev. W. Carwardine, jun. to the vicarage of Cavenham, Suffolk, on the resignation of his father. The Rev. Mr. Ray, of Boreham, Essex, to the vicarage of Fakenham, Suffolk; patrons, the executors of the late Lord Calthorpe. The Rev. R. Burnet, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the curacy of St. Andrew's, near Bungay, and to the mastership of the grammar school in that town.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover Square, H. Fellows, esq. M. P. of Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. Benyon, fifth daughter of the late R. B. esq.—The Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain general of the army, to Miss Latham, only daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Madras.—At Cheswick, R. J. Chambers, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge at Calcutta, to Miss Polhill, of New Bridge Street, late of Cowbury, Bedfordshire.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, H. G. Renshaw, esq. of the Minories, to Miss Shaw, of Red Lion Street, Holborn.—At Melbourn House, Whitehall, Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miss Lambe, second daughter of Lord Viscount Melbourn.—P. Neill, esq. barrister, to Miss M. E. C. Dyer, eldest daughter of the late T. D. esq. of the Treasury.—At Hackney, Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Whitechapel, to Miss C. M. Waters, youngest daughter of Mr. W. late of Conduit Street, Hanover Square.—At Hemel Hempsted, Herts, H. Green, esq. to Miss Hilson.—Mr. A. C. Bond, solicitor, of Billiter Lane, to Miss M. Dunster, late of Hertford.—Mr. Vaughan, gentleman of the chapel royal, to Miss Tennant, of Dean Street, Soho.—Mr. C. Newberry, of Mincing Lane, to Miss Archdall, eldest daughter of R. A. esq. M. P.—W. Overend, esq. of Grassingham, in Yorkshire, to Miss Pringle, only daughter of the late W. P. esq. of Quebec Street, Portman Square.—At Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Col. Achison, M. P. eldest son of Lord Gosford, to Miss Sparrow, only daughter of R. S. esq. of Warlingham Hall, Suffolk.—At the Earl of Carhampton's, Cobham, Surry, the Rt. Hon. Lord Grantham, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Inniskillen.

THE LATE SUETT.

"——Where are the drolls,
Whose every look and gesture was a joke
To clapping theatres and shouting crouds,
And made ev'n thick-lip'd, musing melancholy,
To gather up her face into a smile
Before she was aware? Ah! sullen now,
And dumb as the green turf that covers them." BLAIR.

[*Died.*] On Saturday morning, July 6th, at his lodgings at Chelsea, that excellent and truly comic actor, Mr. Richard Suett. Nature seemed quite exhausted, and he had been a long time in a very lethargic state; a disorder which he inherited from his father, who died of the same complaint. His character was truly amiable and harmless. Mr. S. was born in Chelsea, in the year 1755; and his father, who was a butcher by his occupation, for many years officiated in St. Paul's ca-

hedral, his employment being to point out, not the road to heaven, but the beauties and curiosities of that noble edifice. In the tenth year of his age, young Suett was inducted into the choir of Westminster abbey, then under the management of Doctor Cook, from whom he received his musical education, as well as the advantage of good classical tuition, which is always given to the singing boys of the foundation. After four years instruction at this royal seminary, he was introduced into public life at Ranelagh, and sung with Messrs. Bannister, Dibdin, Mrs. Badely, Mrs. Thomson, and several other eminent singers of that day. On the following season, he was engaged at three public places of amusement,—Foot's little theatre, in the Haymarket, Mary-lebone gardens, and Finch's grotto gardens, Southwark; at each of the above fashionable places of resort, he was particularly noticed for his vocal efforts, and received every encouragement that could inspire him with ardour for a public life. About this period, he was invited by the late Tate Wilkinson esq. manager of the York theatre, to join his company for four months, on a very liberal salary; this offer was accepted by our hero, who soon found himself in the possession of every comfort his aspiring heart could pant for. The strong testimony of public approbation which was nightly manifested to his juvenile efforts, induced him to abandon the idea of returning to London, at the expiration of his engagement; and his increase of popularity, with a rapid augmentation of income, rivetted him to the York company for nine years, where his talents secured him as high a salary as was then given to any of his mimic brethren. He afterwards visited Edinburgh and Liverpool, and at the latter place married Miss West, who was then a much admired dancer. As a tribute of respect due to the dictates of a noble mind, we think it our duty to state the liberal and friendly conduct of Mr. Tate Wilkinson to the subject of these memoirs.

In the summer of the year 1780, Mr. Suett entered into an article with the above gentleman, to give him his services for the term of two years, any breach of which, on either side, would subject the defaulter to the penalty of one hundred pounds; in the course of a few days, however, after the article had been signed, Mr. Suett received a letter from Mr. Linley one of the patentees of Drury-Lane theatre, offering him an advantageous engagement at the London house. The moment Mr. Wilkinson was acquainted with the purport of this letter, he committed the articles to the flames, though he was under the necessity of engaging two persons to perform Suett's cast of characters, and generously undertook to negociate the business of our actor's London engagement. This was conduct seldom to be expected from the manager of a country theatre; we therefore view it with no common degree of admiration.

In October of the same year, he made his *entree* on the London boards in the part of *Ralph*, in the *Maid of the Mill*; the applause he obtained, was earned by an ample display of the *vis comica*, which was likewise put into action a few nights after, in *Squire Richard*, in the *Provoked Husband*; his personification of this character also gained him considerable publicity. During the remainder of the season, he several times sustained first rate characters, with general approbation.

In the month of November 1781, Miles Peter Andrews, esq. brought out a comedy called *Dissipation*, which the king was pleased to command, a few nights after it had passed the fiery ordeal of public opinion. In this play, that never-to-be forgotten comedian, the late Mr. Parsons, sustained a prominent part; but on the evening anterior to his Majesty's visit, Mr. Parsons's sudden indisposition made a chasm in the comedy which the manager could not procure any one to fill, at so short a notice. The King being informed of the circumstance, he particularly recommended Mr. Suett, as the only gentleman in the theatre who could take the former comedian's character. An immediate application was made to Mr. Suett to accept and supply this mendicant part, which he very readily undertook, and played without a rehearsal, to the entire satisfaction of the house, and of his Majesty. From that time he became the constant substitute for Mr. Parsons, whose

precarious state of health rendered his professional duties very uncertain; and here we must observe, that no man ever trod in the steps of Parsons, who did not suffer by comparison, particularly as his substitute was liable to be thrown into the shade, by the circumstance of their alternate performance, owing to an asthmatic complaint that accompanied Mr. Parsons, which seldom kept him from his duty more than a week or two: the public therefore had the merits of those two gentlemen constantly before them in the very same characters. But in justice to the talents of Mr. Suett, it is only fair to say, that whenever he had an original character to sustain, he never found a rival; in support of this assertion, we call the attention of our readers to his *Dicky Gossip, Endless*, in *No Song No Supper; Lord Duberly*, in the *Heir at Law; Weasel*, in the *Wheel of Fortune*; and a great variety of other characters, which have fallen to his care, since the demise of Parsons, both at the Haymarket and Drury Lane. He attributed no small portion of his success, to the comic effect of his wigs, of which he boasted a most excellent assortment, until they were destroyed in the general conflagration of the Birmingham theatre.

Mr. Suett was an accomplished musician, which rendered him valuable in Opera, as he could blend harmony with humour; he also acquired considerable celebrity as a composer; we understand there are now above one hundred pieces of his composition of various kinds in circulation, which are held in high esteem by the public. As a private gentleman, Mr. Suett was much respected, and his company courted by persons of the first respectability in the kingdom.

The late Arthur Murphy, esq. whose death was noticed in our last Number, was descended from a respectable family in, and a native of Ireland. Very early in life, he was sent to the college of St. Omer's in France, where he remained till the age of 18, and was at the head of the Latin class, when he quitted that seminary. On his return to his own country, he was justly considered as an excellent proficient in both the Latin and Greek languages: but being soon after sent into this country, he was placed under the guardianship of a near relation, who stood high in the mercantile world, and who had destined Mr. Murphy for commercial pursuits; but it was impossible to divert the mind of young M. from the stage and the attractions of literature. Soon after his arrival in England, he became security to the amount of 500l. for his brother, then about to depart for the West Indies, and who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate, at the very time when he had the prospect of realizing a fortune. Mr. M.'s first tragedy the Orphan of China however, being very successful, he was enabled to discharge the above pecuniary obligation, which he did with no other regret than what arose from the loss of an esteemed brother. Mr. M. made several attempts to acquire reputation as an actor on theatrical boards; but though he always displayed judgment, he wanted the *Je ne scais quoi* essential to the acquisition of fame and fortune, in that arduous line of life. As the poet Churchill had levelled the keenest shafts of his satirical quiver against Mr. M. on the score of his talents as an actor, the latter answered his coarse and furious antagonist, in a very humorous ode, addressed to the Naiads of Fleet Ditch; and in a spirited poem, entitled, "Expostulation," in which he modestly, but vigorously defended his literary character against the various imputations and assaults of all his critical or hypercritical opponents.—At length Mr. M. finally withdrew from the stage, and applied himself to the study of the law. Two ineffectual attempts were made by him to become a member of the Temple and Gray's Inn; but he was rejected on the plea of his having appeared on the stage. He was admitted, however, by the members of Lincoln's Inn; although he very rarely exercised his talents at the bar, as a lawyer. Jurisprudence was ever a secondary consideration with him, so much was his attention occupied by the dramatic muse. In the course of his life, he wrote twenty-two pieces for the stage, most of which were successful, and several of them retain an established rank among what are called by comedians "Stock-pieces." But previous to the writing and publishing of his plays, Mr. M. had, early in life, given a series of essays to

theworld, under the title of Gray's Inn Journal, which, for so young an author, displayed great knowledge of men and manners; and when, according to his own account, being only 21 years of age, he had the impudence to write a periodical paper, during the time that Johnson was publishing his Rambler. At one period of his life, Mr. Murphy came forward as a political writer, although without putting his name to his productions. "The Test" and "The Auditor," were well known to have been the issue of his pen; and by these, he endeavoured to support the operations of the government at that time. He has published a Latin version of the "Temple of Fame," as likewise of Gray's celebrated elegy, and of some other English poems; and his translation of the works of Tacitus into English has been much admired. Mr. M. was the intimate friend of Foote and Garrick, (he published the life of the latter some years ago,) and of the contemporary wits, respecting whom he was wont to relate with much vivacity, a number of striking and entertaining anecdotes. He had several literary controversies and fracas with the late George Stevens, esq. and others; but this may be said of Mr. M. that he was never the first to inflict a blow, although he never would submit to receive one quietly; and the attack of G. Stevens was most acutely returned, with abundant interest. He has appointed Mr. Jesse Foote, who in his chirurgical capacity attended him some years ago, and relieved him from an illness of the most alarming kind, his executor, and has intrusted all his manuscripts to the care of this gentleman. Mr. Foote has given this character of his friend, and his literary attainments. He Mr. M. lived in the closest friendship with the most polished authors and greatest lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the classics was profound; his translations of the Roman historians, greatly enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flourished. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taste of the critic. He was author of the "Orphan of China," the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to keep him," "Know your own Mind," "Three Weeks after Marriage," "The Apprentice," "The Citizen," and many other esteemed dramatic productions. Mr. M. enjoyed a pension of 200l a year from government during the last three years of his life; besides which, he continued till very lately to attend and act as one of the commissioners of bankrupts at Whitehall. It may not be improper to observe here, that his mother lived to a very advanced age, and that Mr. M. was a truly dutiful and affectionate son. Indeed he never had the fortitude after her death, to look over any letters or papers belonging to her, as they would have reminded him too sensibly of the loss of so kind a parent, as she had uniformly been. Mr. M.'s manners were full of urbanity, and his death is much regretted by his friends.

Lately, the Honourable Anna Maria Clifford, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Clifford.—At the house of John Sylvester, esq. in Chancery Lane, of a deep decline, aged 18, Mr. John Tempest.—Lately, at the Bristol Hot Wells, Miss M. Reeder of Oxford Street, London.—At Mrs. Richards's house in Grosvenor Square, in her 87th year, Mrs. Compton, widow of the late J. C. esq. of Minstead manor house, in the county of Hampshire.—In his 15th year, Master J. M. B. Beeby, only surviving son of J. B. esq. of the navy office. This young gentleman had made great proficiency in the latin, greek and hebrew languages, and had even officiated occasionally in the capacity of classical assistant at Langley House academy, near Eton; his death is attributed to his intense application, and the rapidity of his growth. It is melancholy to add, that this is the fourth son whom Mr. Beeby has lost within a few years, and the sixth near relative within the last eight months.—Major Henry Bailey, of the royal marines.—Rob. Smith, esq. of Richmond Hill, Surrey.—At Pentonville, in his 76th year, Mr. Billing, who had been employed several years in the bank of England.—In his 72nd year, G. Richards, esq. of Berners Street. In Blackfriars road, aged 59, W. Gilbert, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.—Suddenly, Mrs. Douglas, of Marsham-street, mother of Rear-admiral B. Douglas, aged 69.—Mrs. Morley, wife of W. Morley, esq. of East Ham.—Mr. G.

Bullinger, of Little Carter-lane, St. Paul's.—In Dover-street, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Rev. J. Scott, and mother of Lady Oxford.—At his house on Sloane Terrace, Chelsea, aged 46, R. Bisset, LL.D. Chagrin, occasioned by his embarrassed circumstances, is thought to have hastened his dissolution. He possessed a considerable share of learning, and was a respectable writer. His talents were chiefly calculated for historical researches and discussions. He employed his pen in the composition of some novels, but not with success proportionate to his historical works. Soon after the death of Mr. Burke, Dr. Bisset presented to the world a life of that celebrated man. —Though the work was rapidly composed, in order to gratify public curiosity, on the recent loss of a great character, it exhibits a solid judgment, with much acumen, and will hold a respectable rank in the biographical department of British literature. The best work, however, which Dr. Bisset has produced, is his History of the Reign of our present excellent Monarch. All the great and interesting events which have happened during the period to which his views were directed, are related with perspicuity, precision, and impartiality. The whole, indeed, shews a penetrating and comprehensive mind. He has traced effects to their true causes, and deduced such inferences as afford political lessons of great utility. His characters are well drawn, and judiciously contrasted. Dr. Bisset was an occasional contributor to some of our periodical reviews, and all his animadversions were marked by judgment, and a spirit of candour which is not usual with those who employ their critical powers upon the labours of their competitors. He was peculiarly mild and gentle in his manners, and very industrious in the exercise of his pen; but he was destined to endure all the toil, anxiety, and misery, which too often characterize a life devoted to literature.—Mrs. Mattyear, the wife of Mr. M. an eminent market-gardener, residing at Fulham, county of Middlesex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on business, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and she afterwards breakfasted with her children without shewing any symptoms of a distressed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfast she retired to one of the outhouses, and cut her throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion almost instant death. About a minute or two after leaving the house she was discovered in this dreadful situation by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm, and caused medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cause whatever can be assigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much respected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her husband and children.—At his house in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, in a fit of apoplexy, in his 65th year, John Smith Bugden, esq. He had been for some years afflicted with a variety of disorders, gout, dropsy, asthma; in the intervals of which he was chearful and entertaining to his friends. Till very lately, he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good sense ensured him a ready attention. He has left one son, a captain in the Surrey militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father possessed a good estate in Surry; and was invited to represent that county in 1751, on the death of Lord Baltimore, and again at the general election in 1754. —At Hampstead, in her 65th year, Mrs. Mary Magdalen Blaquiere, widow of John Peter B. esq.—Also, on the evening of the same day, and in the same house, in her 60th year, Mrs. Anne Rebecca Grant, widow of Captain Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, in Scotland, and sister to the above lady.—At the St. James's coffee-house, in St. James's-street, Mr. Puget, the banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, and a director of the bank. He was on Sunday in the Park on horseback, and, as he returned home, stopped at the above coffee-house, where he took some refreshment; on his taking the bridle in his hand to mount his horse, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell backwards: medical assistance was instantly procured; but he expired the next morning. He was a gentleman of the most respectable character, in both public and private life.—At his lodgings, in Conduit-street, Erasmus Corbett, esq. late a captain in the Oxford Blues. He put a period to his life by shooting himself. From the statement

of the witnesses who were examined on the inquest, it appeared that Mr. Corbett had for several months been in a dejected state; that he went out on the morning the fatal deed was committed, and returned home to breakfast. On his return, he wrote a letter to Lord Lucie, which he ordered his servant to put into the post-office; but the latter had scarcely left the room, when he heard the report of a pistol. He instantly turned back, and found his master on the ground, his skull shattered to pieces, and the floor covered with blood. A horse-pistol was lying by his side, which he must have purchased that morning, as great care was taken that no destructive weapons should be left in the way, on account of the visible depression under which he laboured. By the injury done to the room there must have been several balls in the pistol; two pieces of the skull were blown through a pane of the window, the curtain of which he had previously drawn, to the opposite side of the street. The jury brought in a verdict of lunacy. Mr. Corbett was about 60 years of age, unmarried, and is said to have possessed an income of 6000l. per annum.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. C. Tomkins has just completed, and is now publishing, in a 4to volume, his Views of Reading Abbey, and of the principal churches which were anciently annexed to, or otherwise connected with it, in the county of Berks, together with some monuments of antiquity in those churches. Either of the three parts, of which this publication consists, may be had at 14s. sewed, separately, or the whole at two guineas in boards. The plates, which are finely engraved, are 33 in number.

The King has lately given directions for the town gaol situated in St. Alban's street, Windsor, to be pulled down, and for another to be built in George street, the foundation of which was laid on Saturday, July 13th. The old gaol lay directly before the mansion now fitting up for the young princess Charlotte of Wales.

Married.] Mr. Parrott, surgeon, of Maidenhead, to Miss M. Woolcott, of Westminster.—J. Cummin, esq. of Great Russell-street, London, to Miss Hunter, of Beach-hill, in this county.—The Rev. M. Robinson, rector of Burghfield, in this county, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of —— P. esq. of Ashford, in Kent.—Mr. Reynard, of Reading, to Miss Simons, daughter of Captain S. late of the Loyal Essex Fencible Infantry.—In London, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Russell, esq. to Miss Sophia Russell, of Binfield-house, in this county.—At Abergavenny, the Rev. J. George, rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Miss Powell, of White-house.

Died.] At Reading, the Rev. C. Parker, A. M. late of University Coll. Oxford.—R. Morson, esq. This gentleman was angling on the river Kennet, near Fobney-bridge, when his foot slipping, he fell into the water, and was drowned before any assistance could be given him. He was a man of a truly worthy character, and was always seeking instances where he might do good.—At Windsor, Mr. Legge, chemist and druggist.—At Little Coxwell, Mrs. Povey, daughter of W. Mathews, esq. lord of the manor.—At Woodside-house, Old Windsor, Mrs. Ogilvie, lady of the Rev. Dr. O.—At Ascot-heath, Mrs. Fielde, relict of the late P. F. esq. of Hanstead Bury, in Herts, and formerly M. P. for the borough of Hertford.—At Wansford, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Norton, late of Aldermaston, in this county, and upwards of 40 years one of the yeomen of the guard.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bransby, B. A. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. R. R. of Debach, in Suffolk.—Mr. Clapham, surgeon, of Thorney, near Peterborough, to Miss Priestley, of Buckden, in Huntingdonshire.

Died.] Mr. J W. Wye, eldest son of J. W. esq. of Hartford, near Huntingdon.—At Bedford, aged 67, the Rev. J. Palmer, rector of Borough-green, in this county.—At Henry-Parsonage, in this county, Mrs. Nes-

field, wife of the Rev. W. N. of Wickhambrook, in Suffolk.—At Huntingdon, in her 74th year, Mrs. Fann, relict of the late Mr. Owen F. attorney.—At Linton, in the prime of life, of a decline, where she was on a visit for the change of air, Mrs. Owen, wife of Edward O. esq. of Clare, in Suffolk, and late of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Mason, an opulent farmer, of Waterbeach.—Aged 80, Mrs. Dawson, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. rector of Burgh.

CHESHIRE.

Some material improvements are now making upon the line of road that passes between the city of Chester and Conway Ferry. "It is much to be wished," says a correspondent of the Chester Chronicle, "that they will ultimately tend to shew the necessity of erecting a bridge over Conway Ferry, which would give a decided advantage to the road that passes through this city, from London to Holyhead;" improvements of considerable extent, and which will afford much convenience to the public, in breaking the steepness of several rough hills, and by opening a more safe and comfortable communication between several parts of the country.

The trustees of the county of Flint, have lately come to a determination to build a new bridge over the river Clwyd, at a place called Pont David, near the city of St. Asaph, and well known to be very dangerous.

Married.] Mr. Eglwys in the county of Denbigh.—W. Williams esq. of Fymoony Milgi, to Miss Phillips of Pentre.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. J. Young, glover.—Mr. Paul of the White Lion inn; he was generally respected in private life, and in his public concerns he had exerted himself indefatigably in the improvement of carriages, and for rendering travelling more expeditious and comfortable.—Mr. J. Goodyer, lieutenant in the Stafford Volunteers.—The Rev. Howell Wynne, vicar of Llangwyn, in the county of Denbigh.—At Neston, Mr. S. Briscoe, of the Golden Lion inn.—Miss Trafford, eldest daughter of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Kinderton lodge.—At Croxton, near Middlewich, the Rev. J. Kent of Nantwich, a gent. who, with some eccentricity of character, possessed the esteem of many, and, where he was really known, the good opinion of all. As a man, he was the friend of man; as a christian, sincere; and as a minister, unceasingly attentive to the best interests of his charge. His temperance was great, his honesty uncorrupted, and his habits and modes of living strictly economical, for no other end and purpose than that his charities might be the more extensively distributed.

CORNWALL.

The Cornwall Gazette, of June 22, states it as an article of intelligence, that the party of Cornish miners who "went to London about 12 months ago, to endeavour to remove a rock in the Thames, near Blackwall, are about to return without having effected their object."

It has been lately resolved by the superintendant of the works now carrying on at Portsmouth, to substitute Cornish granite, for its durability, in lieu of Portland stone.

Married.] Mr. Borlace, surgeon, to Miss A. Plomer, daughter of the late Mr. J. P. attorney, both of Helstone.—Mr. T. P. Morgan, surgeon, of Eloskerry, near Launceston, to Miss G. Hurdon, of Treludeck.—At St. Gluvias, the Rev. Mr. Tippett, to Miss Collins, of Penryn.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. R. Motton. While walking to his farm in the neighbourhood, he was suddenly seized with a distressing faintness, and on being carried home, expired before any medical assistance could be procured.—At St. Keverne, Mr. W. Lawrence, a wealthy farmer.

CUMBERLAND.

It is intended to build a new bridge shortly in the city of Carlisle, over the river Eden.

Whitehaven Dispensary.—The number of patients in the course of the last year were as follows:—Recommended and registered, of whom 599 were attended in their own houses, 1493: midwifery cases, 87: trivial incidents, 2960: children inoculated for the cow-pock, 276: total 4816.—Patients remaining upon the books, 71: grand total 4887. The whole number of patients that have been admitted to the benefits of this valuable charity, since its original institution in June, 1783, is as follows:—Registered patients, 38,324: midwifery cases, 1921: trivial incidents, 41,514. Of these,

5,354 have been cured, 1189 relieved, 618 deemed incurable, 35 discharged as irregular, 959 dead, and 160 remain on the books.

A leaning tower, at Yanwath-hall, on the estates of Lord Lowther, has been recently restored to its original perpendicular position, by some ingenious workmen now in the pay and employment of his lordship. This ancient, massy edifice, which is upwards of 35 feet in height, had been supported by buttresses or props, during the last 40 years and upwards, and overhung its base three feet one inch. No small apprehension of danger was excited for the successful management and issue of the undertaking; yet it was very safely performed, without occasioning any fissure or rent in the building, or the slightest injury to any individual.

Mr. J. Gibbons, whose additional buildings have so much contributed to render the appearance of the street called Rickergate, in Carlisle, more elegant and fashionable than formerly, has, more recently, built a new street on the west-side, and has taken down two old houses in the front of it, for the purpose of opening a spacious entrance from the main street, by which means passengers now enjoy a fine, airy prospect of that venerable relic of antiquity, the castle, and the adjacent fields.

Intended inclosures in this county, Frizington, in the parish of Arcledon. The commons within the honour of Penrith, and forest of Inglewood.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr J. Fisher, merchant, to Miss Ponsonby, daughter of M. P. esq. of Hail-hall.—Mr. Wilson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Howard.—Mr. W. Brown, merchant, to Miss Collins, second daughter of the late Mr. T. C. —At Caldbeck, Mr. Baty, of Warwick, to Miss H. Simpson, daughter of Mr. S. of Caldbeck, colliery-agent to R. B. W. esq. of Warwick-hall.—At Hayton, in this county, Mr. Jos. Fleming, of Sunderland, to Miss Wills, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. rector of Hayton.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Woodburn, formerly well known by the singular appellation of the huntsman of the three kingdoms. This originated in the circumstance of his pack having been composed of English, Scotch, and Irish hounds, with which, in one season, he killed 147 hares, without either changing, losing, or having one of them lacerated by the dogs. He was a native of London, and at the time of his death, wanted only two months of completing his 100th year.—Aged 36, Mr. E. Browne, of the Globe inn.—At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Beane, many years clerk to Mr. Benson, attorney.—At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. A. Clarke, formerly master of the ship Delight. —At Brampton, in his 80th year, Mr. J. Wallis, surgeon.—At Brigham, in his 37th year, Mr. Jon. Saul, merchant, of Whitehaven.—The Rev. Mr. Marrs, curate of Mongrisdale.—At Caldecots, near Carlisle, Mrs. S. Graham, relict of the late Mr. J. G. attorney.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 31, W. Bacon, esq. captain in the Royal Manks Fencibles. His remains were interred at Kirkonchan, with military honours.—Suddenly, at Westport, in Ireland, Joshua Mulack, esq. captain in the royal navy, and late of Whitehaven.—At Hallcliff, near Hesket-Newmarket, in his 81st year, Mr. C. Hudson, brother of Dr. H. prebendary of Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Staveley, in this county, C. Daintry, esq. of Leek, in Staffordshire, to Miss Bulkeley.—Mr. Fox, of Melbourn, to Miss Dewe, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. D. rector of Breadsall.—At Derby, Mr. Emery, tanner, to Miss Cock.—

Died.] At Derby, after a severe illness of twelve months duration, aged 44, Mr. T. Stenson, bookseller. —At Didsbury, Mr. James Wood, clerk of the parish. It is remarkable that this person and his forefathers have been successively clerks in the same church, ever since the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

DEVONSHIRE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has announced his benevolent intention to erect, at his own expence, a chapel, at Prince Town, on the forest of Dartmouth, under the direction of Thomas Tyrrwhitt, esq. Lord-warden of the stanneries.

Married.] J. P. Hamlyn, esq. of the North Devonshire militia, to Miss Cross, of Exeter.—At Honiton, J.

Charter, esq. formerly collector of the customs for the port of Exeter, to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mr. Degen, a respectable merchant.—At Exmouth, aged 70, Mrs. S. Tannock, relict of the late Mr. J. T. many years tide surveyor in the customs.—At Plymouth, Captain Cudlipp, of the Royal Navy.—At Tiverton School, Master John Duntze, eldest son of J. D. esq.—At his house, in Heavitree, aged 85. —— Somerville, esq.—At Chumleigh, Mr. H. Pyke, many years master of the king's arms inn.—At Stonehouse, Col. Percival, of the Plymouth division of marines. He had served his country faithfully in the above corps, in various parts of the world, since its first formation in the year 1755.—Aged 78, the Rev. T. Rowe, many years minister of Dean Priory.—At St. Jordan's House, in the prime of life, Mrs. Speke, wife of W. Speke, esq.—At Horsewell House, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. P. Ilbert, prebendary of Exeter, rector of Farringdon, &c. &c.

DORSETSHIRE.

The works that have been planned in addition to the pier at Weymouth, are going on in rapid progression, and when finished, will produce a very fine effect, besides that of gaining a large portion of land from the sea. Since last year, several new buildings have been finished in different parts of the town, and others are in a great state of forwardness.

Married.] R. Jones, esq. of the North British dragoons, to Miss Basket, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. of Lewens, near Wimborne. —At Broadwinson, Mr. R. Barfoot, woolstapler, of Yeovil, to Miss Ewins. —At Sherborne, Mr. B. Ayres, school-master, to Miss Shepherd, of Obourne.—At Wareham, Mr. S. Dowland, aged 67, to Miss A. Brown, aged 19, both of Philliol.

Died.] At Dorchester, in his 82d year, Mr. W. Norman, hosier.—At Blandford, Mr. J. Moore.—At Wareham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wright.—At Lymington, Hants, in his 53d year, Edgar Williams, esq. formerly of Chettle, in this county.—At Evershot, Mrs. Patten, relict of the late Mr. P. surgeon.—At Bailie, in his 78th year, the Rev. J. Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminster Marshall, &c.—At Honduras, West Indies, on the 28th of December last, Lieutenant Young Green, of the Royal Navy, late of Poole, in this county.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Burchall, relict of the late Rev. H. B. rector of Norton Sub-Horndon.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Durham, aged 57, Mr. Macgenuis.—In his 81st year, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly an eminent painter.—Mr. W. Cummin, mason, and three days after, Mrs. C. his wife. —Aged 71, the lady of General Agnew, governor of Carlisle.—Aged 29, Mrs. Hines, wife of Mr. J. H. attorney.—At Bishop's Auckland, aged 63, Mr. J. Wood, tanner.—At Stockton, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. G. Domble, plumber and glazier.—In London, in his 22d year, R. Sherraton, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

ESSEX.

A wool fair has been lately established at Colchester, which commenced on the 19th day of July, and is intended to be kept up annually; an object that promises to be of much importance, as the sale of wool in this and the adjoining county of Suffolk, has been hitherto but little attended to.

Married.] At Colchester, Lieut. Col. Bailey, inspecting field officer of volunteer cavalry and infantry, in the Southern district, to Miss M. A. Silke, daughter of the late Rev. A. Silke, rector of Ashingdon, in this county.—Also, Mr. T. Stone, maltster, of Leatherhead, Surry, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. tanner.—Capt. W. A. Heywood, of the 2d Lancashire militia, to Miss A. Williams, of Greenstead, Colchester.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 85, T. Child, esq. late of Colchester, and formerly attorney general to the king, in North America.—At Colchester, Mr. G. Cant, common council-man. —At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. Cath. Hossack, eldest daughter of the late Dr. H.—At Henny Parsonage, Mrs. Nesfield, wife of the Rev. W. N. of Wickhambrook, in Suffolk.—At Woolpit Parsonage, in his 18th year, Mr. C. Smith, eldest son of Capt. S. of Feering House, a young gentleman of extraordinary promise.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to make a new line of road, to proceed from Ledbury to the city of Gloucester; and subscriptions have been lately opened at the former place, for effecting the said purpose.

An act of parliament has been lately passed for varying the line of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, and for making a branch of the said canal to communicate with the river Severn, at a certain place called the Hock Crib.

It is intended to erect a bridge across the river Usk, at or near the town of Caerleon, in the county of Monmouth.

Mr. Jefferies, farmer, of Sison, in this county, has now or lately had in his possession, a Spanish hen, that was last year perfectly black, and which, very lately, in moulting its feathers, turned entirely white.

Married.] S. Marinden, esq. of Edgbaston Priory, Warwickshire, to Miss C. L. Webb, third daughter of S. W. esq of Hanbury, in this county.—At Miserden, in this county, the Rev. Elias Taylor, fellow of trinity college, Oxford, to Miss Mills.—At Lidney, in this county, the Rev. F. Homfray, of Arvington, to Miss H. Homfray, eldest daughter of Jeston H. esq. of Broadwaters, in Worcestershire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. H. Phillips, master of the mason's arms public house.—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Smith, of the fleece inn.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Miss E. Baines, daughter of the Rev. R. B. rector.—At Monmouth, in the alms-house, aged nearly 90, Mr. J. Lucas. He had been a partner and actively engaged in the salmon fishery, in the river Wye, during the principal part of his life.—Mr. F. A. Holder, surgeon, of Mitcheldean.—Mrs. Keck, relict of the late Mr. K. a celebrated architect, of King Stanley.—At Dynock, Miss Seabright, milliner and fancy dress maker, of Gloucester.—In his 97th year, T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Avening.—At Acton, in the bloom of youth, Miss F. Wickham. Her death was occasioned by a disorder in the throat, that baffled medical skill and assistance, in consequence of which she was literally famished. This estimable young lady was shortly to have been married.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Winchester, in her 42d year, Mrs. Arab St. John, wife of Amb. St. John, esq. M. P. for the borough of Callington, and only daughter of Sir James Hamlyn, bart. of Clovelly Court, in the county of Devon.—At Gosport, J. Goodeve, esq. brewer.—At Lyndhurst, Martin Byam, esq. of the island of Antigua, a gent. of modest humility, and a kind affectionate heart.—Mrs. Panton, wife of T. P. esq. of West Green.—At Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 9th of April last, of the yellow fever, Mr. F. Chapman, acting agent on board the Diana ship of war, and second son of J. C. esq. comptroller of the customs at Cowes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new church has been lately built by Messrs. Hill and Hopkins, at their extensive iron works at Blaenavon, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. The church, at its consecration by that learned and most respectable prelate, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, contained upwards of 2000 persons.

There is now, or lately was growing, in the garden of Mr. Hill, schoolmaster, of Ross, a cowslip, of the following very extraordinary dimensions: it is fourteen inches in height, nearly two round the stem, and it has 170 pips, which spread eleven inches in width!

The building of a new pier has lately commenced at Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, which, when completed, will prove of great advantage, as it will enable vessels to make the port at night, and in almost any weather.

Married.] At Derndale, in this county, Mr. R. Woodward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jay.—In London, Mr. W. Wainwright, of Showl Court, in this county, to Miss Eliz. Yeates, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Y. mercer, of Hereford.—At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Bisset, to Miss Evans.

Died.] At Hereford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Powell, school-mistress.—At Leominster, in his 84th year, Mr. B. Haylings, currier and maltster.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Copes, tanner.—At the hot-wells, Bristol, Miss Barneby, daughter of the late B. R. B. esq. of Brockhampton, in this county.—Mr. Bowen, a respectable farmer, of Dilwyn. He was found dead in a mea-

dow, in the adjoining parish of Staunton upon Avon, near that river. Mr. B. had left his house sometime before, for the purpose of angling; and was on his return, when so suddenly summoned to that bourn, which alike terminates our pains, our pleasures, and lays equally low the king and the peasant.—At Kingston, aged 70, Mrs. J. Lilwall.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Berrington, veterinary surgeon, of Bottas Green, near Leominster. At the invitation of the Herefordshire agricultural society, he had just established himself in business, and had gained the esteem of a large circle of friends, when he was suddenly snatched off, to their great regret.—The Rev. Ralph Lingen, M. A. rector of Castle Froome.

KENT.

Died.] At Canterbury, W. W. Sankey, esq.—In her 19th year, Miss A. Breton.—At Margate, aged 92, Mrs. Slater, mother of G. S. esq. medical practitioner.—Mr. T. Harris, builder.—At Ramsgate, J. Hooper, esq. timber merchant, and town-deputy.—At Sevenoaks, J. Wrainch, esq.—J. Lane, esq. captain of the Holmsdale volunteers.—At Chatham, suddenly, Mrs. Jefferies, wife of Mr. J. attorney.—At Rochester, aged 25, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. T. B. draper.—At Lewisham, Captain G. Simpson, late commander of Fort William, in the service of the East India company.—At Leybourn, Mr. J. Price, master of the free-school there.—At Ashford, Captain David Betson, of Seething, in Norfolk, and formerly of the 9th regiment of foot.—At Sheldwich, in her 15th year, Miss M. Hilton, of Sheldwich.—Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. W. C. timber merchant, of Brenchley.

LANCASHIRE.

The bill for improving the passage between Liverpool and the Rock Ferry, on the river Mersey, and for levying certain tolls on vessels using it, has lately received the Royal assent.

Married.] Mr. J Ashworth, woollen manufacturer, of Clough Fold, to Miss Ormerod, of Whitewell Bottom.—Dr Cassels, of Lancaster, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the Rev. F. H. of Bury.—In London, Mr. B. Cullerne, confectioner, of Liverpool, to Miss Reynolds.—At Cheadle, Mr. J. Deane, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hendry, daughter of the late Captain H.—At Prescot, Mr. W. Houghton, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson.

At Liverpool, Mr. P. Quirk, shipbuilder, to Miss Finchett, daughter of Mr. J. F. harbour master.—Mr. W. Lee, woollen draper, to Miss Eccles, of Warrington.—R. Pearce, gent. of St. George, Middlesex, to Mrs. M. Williams.—Mr. P. Fletcher, cotton merchant, to Mrs. Greenwood, both of Hulme.—Mr. J. Hewitt, son of P. H. esq. of Peel Hall, to Miss Bramall, of Peel Bank.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Godfrey, attorney.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Withington, widow of the late Mr. R. W. merchant.—At Liverpool, aged 51, Mr. A. Gordon, printer.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Minshull, surgeon.—Mrs. A. Huddlestone, sister of T. H. esq.—Mr. R. Brelsford, hat maker.—At Lancaster, aged 70, Mr. J. Roberts, upholsterer.—Aged 21, Miss Bradley, daughter of the late Capt. B.—Mr. T. Millers, merchant.—At Toxteth Park, in his 23d year, Mr. E. Ewing, son of Mr. W. E. merchant.—At Firney Green, near Windermere Lake, G. B. Crump, esq.—The Rev. Mr. Rowe, master of the free grammar school of Hutton, near Preston, and rector of Much Hoole.—At Camaroons, on the 28th of December last, Captain John Little, of the ship Eliza Ann.—At Blackburn, aged 42, Mr. R. Hull.—At Ulverstone, aged 73, Mrs. Tubman, relict of the late Mr. W. T plaisterer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Snowler, of Reevesby, in this county, planted on his grounds, three years ago, 25 grains of Egyptian barley. The second year's produce was not less than ten bushels, from which he, last year, reaped forty quarters, part of which he lately sold at Spilsby for five guineas per quarter!

NORFOLK.

Mr. Lindley, of Catton, in this county, has proved, by a successive series of experiments, that the sowing of salmon raddish seed, in mingled portions with the Swedish turnip, will not fail to draw the fly from the turnip to the raddish, and thereby be the means of preserving the former.

The sum of nearly 900l. in benefactions, and nearly 400l. in annual

subscriptions, has been lately raised or subscribed for, in the city of Norwich, towards establishing "A Charity, for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, in Norfolk and Norwich."

Married.] Mr. Corby, land surveyor, to Miss A. Johnson, both of Kirstead.—T. Vipen, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Jennings, of Harpenden, Herts.—At Blakeney, J. Smith, esq. lieutenant in the navy, to Miss P. Farthing, second daughter of Mr. R. Farthing, merchant.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Jackson, manufacturer.—Aged 37, Mr. M. King, clerk to the Expedition coach. Mrs. E. Cotton, of the white hart inn.—At Yarmouth, in his 80th year, Mr. B. Rockwood, tide-waiter at the custom house.—At Lynn, aged 53, Mr. J. Dixon, sen. one of the common council, and stamp distributer for the borough.—At Holt, aged 53, Mrs. S. Parrant, late of Foulsham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Intended inclosure in this county. Parish of Cranford St. John; also the parishes of Cauton, Chellington, and Steventon, in the county of Bedford.

Married.] At Bythorn, W. George, esq. to Miss Shelton, of Stoneley, both in Huntingdonshire.—At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, to Miss Adams.—The Rev. S. Elesdale, fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, to Miss C. Jenkins, second daughter of the late Rev. J. J. of Braunston, in this county.—At Kettering, R. Salmon, esq. of Weekley, to Miss Keep.

Died.] At Northampton, John W. Wye, esq. eldest son of J. W. esq late of this town. About the year 1790, he was introduced into the medical department of the Hon. East India Company, on the Bombay establishment; and from the knowledge which he had acquired of the Malabar language, combined with his conciliating manners, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors in the then newly ceded districts on that coast: a situation which he discharged with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his employers. A series of ill health prevented his return to India, and at length closed the brightening temporal prospects of this excellent character.—At Fenny Stratford, Bucks, in his 53d year, Mr. T. Day, draper and lace-merchant. He was an upright tradesman, generally beloved and esteemed, for the suavity of his temper and disposition, and the urbanity of his manners.—Lately, in London, Miss Eliz. Squire, third daughter of the late W. T. S. esq. of Peterborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A new district agricultural society has been lately established in this county, entitled *The Agricultural Society on Tyne Side.* The Duke of Northumberland is patron, Sir Thos. H. Liddell president, and George Silvertop, esq. vice-president. The first general meeting of the society was held at Ovingham, on the 15th of July last.

A British naval pillar has lately been erected as a leading sea mark near the Low House, South Shields. It is intended to inscribe the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, on each side of the square base.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Railstone, tanner, of Morpeth, to Miss Embleton.—R. Arkwright, esq. late a captain in the 2d battalion of Derbyshire militia, and son of R. A. esq. of Willersley Castle, Derbyshire, to Miss F. Crawford Kemble, daughter of Stephen George K. esq. manager of the Newcastle theatre royal.—Mr. T. Green, silversmith, to Miss Atkin.—Mr. J. M. Mather, ironmonger, to Miss H. Bell, of the white hart inn, Hexham.—Capt. R. Weatherley, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Longridge.—Mr. J. Bailey, civil engineer of Gateshead, to Miss D. Anderson, of Kenton.—At Darlington, Mr. R. Child, jun. skinner, to Miss M. Key.

Died.] At Newcastle, J. Scott, esq.—Aged 62, Mrs. Wawn, mother of Mr. W. surgeon dentist.—Mrs. Jefferson, widow of the late Mr. G. J. formerly a merchant in this town.—At Darlington, Mr. T. Russell, manufacturer.—At Clifton, Miss Bigge, eldest daughter of the late T. C. B. esq. of Benton House, in this county.—At Kynton, in Herefordshire, in the prime of life, W. Lee, esq. formerly of Hexham.—On the Wall Knoll, in his 61st year, Mr. J. Marshall, a unitarian baptist, and father of Mr. M. bookseller, in Gateshead. He was generally respected as a man of a chearful disposition, upright conduct, and religious principles; the superior value and efficacy of which, he particularly evinced, in some of the ad-

verse and sorrowful scenes of life, more especially in his last painful illness.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. Roberts, sadler, to Miss J. Preece.—In London, Mr. J. Bentley, master of an academy in Oswestry, to Miss Goldie, of Edinburgh.—At Madeley, S. Thompson, esq. of Castle Green, to Miss Pitt, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Timmings, of the ladies boarding school.—Aged 85, Mr. F. Dicken, several years serjeant of the court of requests in this town.—At Welshpool, Mr. J. Williams, jun. attorney.—At Pontesbury, at an advanced age, Mr. Brazenor, father of Mr. B. sadler.—At the bank house, Church Stretton, Mrs. Oare, widow, of Wollascot.—The Rev. W. Sutton, vicar of Hales Owen, and a justice of the peace for this county.—Mrs. Bishton, wife of J. B. sen. esq. of Kilsall.—At Leegomery, near Wellington, Mrs. Nickson, wife of W. N. esq.—Mrs. Jones, of Bowen's Hall, near Hanmer. She was on her return from Whitchurch market, on a double horse behind her nephew, when the animal took fright, and she fell; the consequence of which was, that her skull was so much fractured, as to occasion almost immediate death.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bristol society, for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts, have liberated, in the course of the last year, nineteen disconsolate debtors, whose petitions came well recommended, and who had fourteen wives and forty-six children, that partook of their calamities. In particular cases of absolute distress, they have likewise administered relief to, and soothed the sorrowful sighing of several other prisoners, whose indigence rendered them proper objects of this charity. The whole sum which has been advanced for these beneficial purposes, including all charges, amounted to no more than the sum of 15l. 5s. It must afford a pleasing retrospect to the subscribers to this charity, to reflect, that in the course of little more than 31 years, no less than 648 debtors have been emancipated out of the gloomy recesses of a dreary jail, who had 407 wives and 1353 children to depend upon them for the common necessaries of life; besides a great number of other objects that have been relieved, who were so reduced to the most indigent and deplorable condition, and that the whole amount advanced in this laudable labour of love, has not exceeded the sum of 3207l. and 5½d.

Notice has been lately given by public advertisement, that in consequence of the strenuous exertions making at Bath Easton, in the search of coals, all further proceedings in the Bitton Railway, are, at present, suspended.

By the Bath small debt bill, lately passed into an act, no person committed to gaol for any debt not exceeding 20s. shall be kept in custody for a longer term than twenty days; or if the sum does not exceed 2l. shall be confined for more than forty days; or if the sum does not exceed 3l. for more than sixty days; for a sum not exceeding 4l. more than eighty days; not exceeding 5l. one hundred days; and not exceeding the sum of 10l. for more than two hundred days; to be computed from the time of his commitment.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. J. Davies, surveyor, late of Brecon, to Miss R. Reefe, of Brockwear, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. L. Henwood, architect, to Miss M. Osbourn, daughter of D. O. esq. of Silver Shoring, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

Died.] At Bristol, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Drewer, statuary.—Mr. T. Coates, wine merchant.—In her 64th year, Mrs. M. Shearer, mother of Mr. J. Shearer, custom house officer.—Mrs. Dyer, widow of the late Mr. D. linen merchant.—At Bath, Mr. W. Moore, late a jeweller and toyman.—Captain Arthur Davis, of Forest Hall, near Swansea.—Of a pulmonary consumption, at her lodgings on Kingsdown, Mrs. Brooksbank, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. minister of a dissenting congregation in haberdasher's hall, London.—Mrs. Askew, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. of North Cadbury.—At Boltonsbury, aged 96, after three days illness. Mr. Thomas Hannam. He retained the use of his faculties to the last.—Mr. R. Williams, of Bridgens.—At her mother's house, in Haverfordwest, in her 21st year, Miss M. Anthony, second daughter of the late Captain A. of Scoveston, in Pembrokeshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—The Rev. C. B. Charlewood, of Oak-hill, to Miss Phillips, late of Sedgeley, near Manchester.

Died.]—At Litchfield, aged 68, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of the Rev. R. T. late of Buxton, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Disney, of Pomfret. This lady for nearly the last 30 years of her life, was rendered totally helpless by the rheumatic gout, the pains of which she supported with exemplary piety, and truly christian fortitude. — At Tamworth, Mr. Rice, of the Castle-Inn.—At Stafford, aged 92, Mrs. Biddulph.—Miss F. Dolphin, daughter of the late J. D. esq. of Shenstone-moss.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—At Bungay, Mr. R. Jarman, printer, to Miss H. Smith — At the Quakers Meeting-house, Mr. J. Ransome, of Yarmouth, to Miss H. Hunter.

Died.]—At Needenham-market, Mr. T. Abbott. — At Bury, Mrs. Thwaites, laundress, 64.—Mr. Brinkley, jun shoemaker, 24, a member of Captain Benjafield's light infantry volunteers. — Mr. Haward, butcher.—At Waterbeach, aged 54, Mr. J. Mason, an opulent farmer.—Of a confirmed dropsy, aged 55, Jane Phipps, formerly an old and faithful servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. Jervis, late of Ipswich. On her decease, her bladder and kidneys were found prostruded into the centre of the body. In a healthful state they should weigh about 12 ounces but in their diseased and enlarged condition, they were found to exceed 16lbs.

SUSSEX.

Married.]—Mr. Mabley, of London, to Miss Norman, niece of T. Griffiths, esq. banker of Chichester.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. J. Wilbar, junr. one of the wine surveyors for this county.—At Cuckfield, Mr. J. Peckham, plumber and glazier.—At Midhurst, Mrs. F. Yaldwyn, relict of the late Rev. J. Y. of Blackdown. Mrs. A. Shelley Nicholl, wife of J. N. gent. of Warnham.—In her 93d year, Mrs. Cooke, of Bolney.—Of an apoplexy, aged 65, Mr. H. Ellis, yeoman, Slinfold.

WARWICKSHIRE.

By a statement lately published at Birmingham, it appears that the expence of maintaining their in and out poor, from Easter, 1804, to Easter, 1805, amounted to the sum of 19,321l. 13s. 6¼d. Average number of out poor relieved per week, 2240; in poor, 284; and of children in the asylum, 211—total 2741.

Married.] The Rev. W. Jesse, jun. of Moseley Heath, near Birmingham, to Miss S. Kendall, of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Smith, linen-draper, to Miss Roper.—Mr. Jones, wine merchant, of London, to Miss S. E. Walker, youngest daughter of Mr. J. W. of Wishaw-hall, near Coleshill.—At Harbourne, Mr. Oliver, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Jackson. —At Warwick, at the Friends Meeting-house, Mr. J. Langley, of Litchfield, to Miss M. Palmer, of Radway.

Died.] At Kenilworth, Mr. Betty, a respectable farmer.—T. Underhill, esq. of Handsworth.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Tomlins, one of the firm of Messrs. Gibson, Shore, and Tomlins, iron and steel merchants.—Mr. Capenhurst, toy-maker.—The Rev. T. Beale, A. M. of Bengworth, a gentleman of genuine philanthropy and universal benevolence, which induced him to contribute towards all the principal charities in the kingdom, and with his purse open in his hand, to relieve every woe-worn sufferer whom he overtook in the path of life. —At Coventry, Mrs. Foden, dealer in foreign wines and spirits.

WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury Plain, lately a dreary unprofitable waste, now presents the most gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. It is not many years since it would have been difficult to discover an inclosure or spot of ground devoted to tillage, for upwards of twenty miles, in the part of the country extending between Andover and Blandford. The whole of this tract, however, is now reclaimed, under various crops of excellent promise.

Died.] At Salisbury, W. Robbins, esq. late of Pilewell, near Lymington. —Mr. W. M. Burrough, only son of M. B. esq. banker.—At Bath, Mrs. Grove, of Netherhampton, near Salisbury, mother of S. G. esq. of Fernhouse.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Watkins, relict of the late Rev. W. W. of White parish.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. S. Devenish, clothier, to Miss M. Whitty, of Axminster, Devon.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Best, of the antelope inn. This amiable young lady, while in the act of giving some directions to her servants, suddenly dropped down a lifeless corpse. A few minutes before this awful event took place, a gentleman was congratulating her on her healthful appearance; and in reply, she said, that she enjoyed better health than she had done for many months before.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It appears from the report of the Worcester House of Industry, lately published, that the governors have liquidated to the amount of nearly 2000l. of their debt, during the last three years, and that the poor rates have in consequence been reduced from 6s. to 3s. in the pound. Under the head of law expences, the savings have likewise been considerable, and they repeat their earnest desire that the parish officers will settle all differences, if possible, with distant parishes, *in a friendly, liberal manner*, without having recourse to litigation.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Castle Sowerby, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. T. C. nurseryman, of Keswick.—At Burton, in Kendal, Mr F. Carter, jun. wine merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss Priscilla Walker, of Elm Tree, in this county.

Died.] At Kendal, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Lickbarrow, late principal overseer for the borough.—At Furney Green, near Bowness, aged 42, G. B. Crump, esq. late of Liverpool.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.]—At Hull, Mr. H Simpson, son of the Rev. H. S. vicar of Whitgift, to Miss Scholefield, daughter of P. S. esq.—Mr. Jos. Wilkenson, merchant, of Girdlestone, to Miss S. Gray, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Taylor, merchant, of Hull, to Miss A. Askwith, of Rippon.—Mr. Higginbottom, of Whitby, to Miss S. Hodson, daughter of Mr. H. mercer, York.—At Bawtry, J. Kaye, esq. of Wath-hall, to Miss Milnes, niece to the late P. Harrison, esq.—Mr. T. Prest, of Bedale, to Miss C. Strangways, eldest daughter of R. S. esq.—J. Scott, esq. of Woodsome, to Miss F. Horsfall, youngest daughter of the late W. H. esq. of Storthes-hall, near Huddersfield.—Mr. W. Spaw, ship owner, of Hull, to Miss C. Hind, of Wakefield.—Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Welton, to Miss Columbny, daughter of Mr. C. architect, in London.—C. E. Repington, esq. of Amington, in Warwickshire, to Miss Cholmley, of Houlsham, in this county.

Died.]—At York, Mr. Owram, attorney, in his 73d year.—Mr. P. Atkinson, architect, and city steward.—At Hull, aged 32, Lieut. J. Shaw, of the royal navy.—At Leeds, Mr. B. Parkinson, liquor-merchant.—Mr. G. Gawthorpe.—At Scarborough aged 82, Mr. W. Clarkson.—At Malton, Mr. J. Nelson, only son of the Rev. J. N. of Riccall.—At Wakefield, aged 79, Mrs. Smallpage, a maiden lady.—At Beverley, aged 28, Mr. W. Mosey, plumber and glazier.—Mr. R. Harper, of Barthorp-bottoms, near Malton, an officer in Sir M. M. Sykes's corps of yeomanry cavalry.—At Esingwould, aged 35, Mr. Clough, linen manufacturer.—Mrs. Smeaton, wife of Mr. R. S. of Grafton, near Boroughheds. Nine of her disconsolate children followed her to the grave, and her infant child was interred with her in the same coffin.—In her 72 year, Mrs. Mitchell, late of Leeds, and widow of the late Mr. Thomas M. formerly an itinerant preacher in the connection of Wesleyan methodists.—At Gisbrough, Mr. Maurice Dale, tallow-chandler, and spirit merchant; a man whose urbanity of manners, and integrity as a tradesman, have insured a lasting respect in the memory of his friends.

IRELAND.

The fifth spring shew of the Farming Society of Ireland, took place at Dublin, in the month of March, and continued five days; and it was acknowledged by those who have attended similar exhibitions, that they never witnessed a more gratifying display of zeal and attention than in the members of this society. The premiums offered at this shew were—for fat cattle and swine—for fat sheep of different breeds—for seed corn and ploughing. For the exhibition of cattle and swine, which are great objects of the society, being the basis to the provision trade, there appeared evidently great exertions in making

improvement, and much actual advancement. Some of the cattle were certainly not inferior to those produced last year at the Christmas and spring shews in London. The long-horned heifer, which obtained the medal, was under four years old; and though small, she was considered superior to all the rest, from the lightness of offal, and carrying meat of the best quality on the most profitable parts. The improvement of swine was fully equal to any thing in London, which in this animal is more speedily extended by its more prolific tendency and early maturity. Amongst the cattle, the long-horned, the native breed of Ireland, were most numerous; but there were some excellent Herefords, two of which gained prizes. It was observed, with regret, that there were no Devons, or Highland Scots, which are so much esteemed in the London market. Some of the fattest animals exhibited had been brought to that state without the very expensive processes made use of in other places, and some of them chiefly by potatoes. This is of more importance than can well be imagined, as every inducement to raise great qu ntities of that useful root will occasio r it to be in greater plenty, and at a lower price; and from some late improvements made in encreasing its produce with a small quantity of manure, there is no saying to what an extent this may be carried. There were two pens of South Down sheep —the Hoggets were very much approved of. The five Hogget wethers of the new Leicester breed, shewn by Mr. Garnett, of Summerseat, which had always been fed on grass, without hay or any other food in winter, were sold to a butcher at 4l. each. The ploughing-match was conducted with equal spirit and order, at Mr. Garnett's, of Huntstown, about four miles from Dublin. This is the second season that Mr Garnett has accommodated the society with land for the purpose. This situation was particularly interesting, exhibiting all around the ploughing-ground, the great benefit Mr. Garnett has experienced from converting into tillage old mossy grass lands, some of which had, by constant mowing without manure, become unproductive of grass, and, since being tilled and laid down with clover and ray-grass, has afforded last year two very luxuriant crops of hay. At former exhibitions, several ploughs with four horses and drivers were entered, but so general was the advantage felt of using two horses without a leader, that not one with four horses or four oxen was brought forward on this occasion. The ploughs were all of them, except three, the Scots swing plough, and the execution was in general good, though there is still room for improvement. Some were made in Ireland. That of the Reverend James Symes, of Ballyarthur, who gained the first premium and prize cup, was drawn by two very small spayed heifers, and held by a lad nineteen years of age, a native of the county of Wicklow. To remedy the inconvenience of importing these ploughs, and other agricultural implements, several members of the society have joined, in order to raise a sum of 3000l. for the establishment of a manufactory in Dublin, which is expected to commence immediately. From the steadiness of draft of the spayed heifers, as well as the ease with which they are trained, it appears desirable that they should be more frequently tried. The Suffolk punch mares, exhibited by Mr. Grierson, were noble draft animals, and were highly approved of by all the spectators. This breed, when not too large, combine strength and activity, and seem well adapted to the country. The seed corn produced, was deemed by the judges equal to any samples imported. Mr. Grierson's oats, which gained the prize, were sown on the 14th of April, and reaped the 31st of August, producing 25 barrels to the Irish acre, or 8 quarters 2 bushels to the English acre; each bushel, Winchester sticked, weighing 45lb. 9oz. A mistaken opinion has been inculcated by some persons, that the greater degree of moisture in Ireland is so unfavourable to the ripening of grain, that pasturage, instead of tillage, should meet the greater encouragement. There cannot be a more pernicious and unfounded error. Forty years ago, it was believed that wheat would not ripen in the North of Scotland, whereas now wheat of the best quality is grown in that part of the United Kingdom.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JUNE, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C	Wind.		Weather, &c. Rain 3,57.
1	7	30.51	47.5	54	56	1	N	1	hazy . chiefly cloudy
	2	30.52	59	57	49	4	N	2	. less cloudy . clear night
2	7	30.49	46	52.5	56	2	N	1	. cloudy : fine
	2	30.48	59.5	56	51	2	N	2	· clear night
3	7	30.37	48.5	53.5	55	1	W	1	hazy
	2	30.26	68	59	50	2	W	1	. wind NNW . hazy night : little rain
4	7	30.17	52.5	56.5	57	5	NNE	1	: less cloudy
	2	30.19	59	57	52	4	NNE	1	. more cloudy
5	7	30.19	49.5	52	52	4	NE	1	. less cloudy at times
	2	30.18	56.5	55	48	4	ESE	1	. more cloudy . little wet . wind s : fine
6	7	30.03	51	53.5	53	1	S	1	hazy . chiefly cloudy
	2	30.00	63.5	57	47	4	W	1	. little wet . fine night
7	7	30.20	50	54	52	1	NW	1	hazy . wind s
	2	30.23	65	58	45	3	S	2	. wind SW
8	7	30.25	52.5	56.5	56	1	SW	1	
	2	30.25	66.5	60	47	3	SW	1	: gentle rain . fair
9	7	30.04	59	59	58	5	E	1	. wind s and less cloudy : little wet
	2	30.01	69.5	67.5	56	4	S	2	. little wet . fine eve : rain
10	7	29.83	60.5	63	64	h	S	1	much gentle rain . fine
	2	29.70	61.5	63	62	3	S	2	hazy : little rain
11	7	29.58	57	61	63	5	S	2	. showers and fine at times
	2	29.64	61.5	62	60	4	SW	3	. less wind and showers . fine
12	7	30.05	53	53.5	59	1	WSW	2	. showers
F	2	30.16	59	60	57	3	WSW	3	. showers . less wind
13	7	30.38	52	57.5	62	1	WSW	0	hazy . little wet
	2	30.37	62.5	60	5[illegible]	3	SSW	1	. thick upward at night : rain
14	7	30.24	55.5	59	62	h	S	1	continual rain, and wind E
	2	30.06	57	59	65	h	E	1	continual rain . Bar. 29.88 at night
15	7	29.97	51	57	63	5	NNW	1	little rain . fine : little wet
	2	30.10	59	58	55	3	N	1	. cloudy night : fine
16	7	30.20	51.5	57	59	2	NNW	1	. cloudy at times
	2	30.20	63.5	59.5	54	4	W	1	. more cloudy . little wet : fine
17	7	30.18	56	58.5	59	4	W	1	little wet . fine . shower
	2	30.30	65	61.5	51	4	W	2	rainy night : fine morn
18	7	29.90	57.5	60	61	3	W	2	hazy . cloudy at times and little rain
	2	29.92	64.5	61.5	50	3	WNW	2	hazy
19	7	30.15	54	57.5	56	2	W NW	1	. little rain at times but chiefly fine
	2	30.19	60.5	59	56	5	W NW	1	. rain at times
20	7	30.12	51	56.5	59	5	W NW	1	. wind N. chiefly cloudy and rain at times
	2	30.17	58	57.5	57	5	N	2	chiefly cloudy and rain at times
21	7	30.25	50.5	55	60	5	N	1	little wet at times
	2	30.28	55	56	57	5	N	2	. little wet . fine . cloudy
22	7	30.29	50	55	59	5	N	1	. little wet at times
	2	30.33	59	56.5	56	4	N	1	
23	7	30.35	52	55.5	56	4	N	1	hazy . less cloudy at times
	2	30.35	61	57.5	56	4	NNE	1	hazy . less cloudy
24	7	30.17	55	56.5	61	3	NNE	0	hazy . wind NNW
	2	30.07	72.5	63.5	54	3	NW	1	. cloudless eve : clear . cloudy
25	7	29.83	59.5	61	58	5	W	1	. little wet at times : chiefly rain
	2	29.80	58.5	61	58	5	WNW	1	little rain . fine and more wind N
26	7	30.02	49.5	55	57	2	N	1	
N	2	30.07	60.5	57.5	52	3	WNW	1	. clear night
27	7	30.04	51	56	55	2	WSW	1	· more cloudy and little wet at times
	2	30.01	62.5	59	55	4	SW	2	· rain . chiefly fair night
28	7	29.98	57	59	63	4	SW	1	· showers : thunder large hail and much rain
	2	29.98	57.5	60	60	5	W	1	rain at times . wind E and little thunder . fair eve :
29	7	30.17	52	57	61	2	N	1	[fine
	2	30.25	61.5	59.5	53	3	N	1	: clear
30	7	30.33	52.5	58	59	1	ENE	0	
	2	30.33	66.5	61.5	53	3	NW	1	· clear night

PRICES OF STOCKS from JUNE 25, to JULY 23, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805													
June													
25	—	58⅛	Shut.	75⅛	Shut.	98¼	16⅞	—	57½	—	Shut.	———	1s. pm.
26	—	58⅛	———	75⅛	—	99	16⅞	—	57⅝	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
27	—	58¼	———	75⅛	—	—	16⅞	—	57⅝	9⅛	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
28	179½	58¼	———	75½	—	—	16⅞	2⅛	57¾	—	—	2s. dis.	———
29	StPeter	—	———	———	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	———	———
July													
1	—	58⅝	———	75⅛	—	98⅞	16¾	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. discount
2	180½	58⅝	———	75⅝	—	98⅞	16⅞	—	—	9⅛	—	2s. dis.	Par.
3	—	58⅞	———	75½	—	—	16⅞	—	57⅞	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. discount
4	—	59	———	75⅝	—	98⅞	16⅞	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.	Par.
5	—	59	———	75¾	—	98⅞	16⅞	—	57⅞	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. pm.
8	—	59	58¼ ⅛ ex. divd.	75¾	88⅞ ex. div.	—	17	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. pm.
9	181½	59⅛	58⅜ ⅛ ditto	76	89 ditto	—	17	—	—	9⅛	—	2s. dis.	1s. pm.
10	—	59⅛	58⅜ ditto	76¼	89⅛ ditto	98⅞	17⅛	—	58½	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
11	—	60	59⅛ ditto	78⅛	90 ditto	98⅞	17⅛	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s pm.
12	184	60	59⅜ ⅛ ditto	78⅜	90⅝ ditto	99⅛	17¼	2⅛	—	—	—	———	———
13	184½	60⅛	59⅝ ⅛ ditto	78½	90⅝ ditto	99⅜	17⅜	—	—	9⅛	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
15	—	60	59⅝ ⅛ ditto	78	90¼ ditto	99¼	17⅜	—	—	9¼	—	———	3s. pm.
16	183½	60	59⅝ ⅛ ditto	78⅜	90⅜ ditto	99⅜	17⅜	—	—	9⅜	—	———	3s. pm.
17	183½	60	59⅝ ⅛ ditto	77⅞	90⅛ ditto	99⅜	17⅜	—	59	—	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
18	183½	60	59⅝ ¼ ditto	77⅞	90⅜ ditto	99⅜	17⅜	—	59	9⅜	182¼ ex d.	———	2s. pm.
19	—	60	59¼ ditto	78	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅜	—	59⅜	9⅜	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
20	—	60	59⅜ ⅛ ditto	77⅞	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅜	—	—	9⅜	—	———	1s. pm.
22	184½	60	59⅜ ⅛ ditto	77⅞	90⅜ ditto	99⅜	17⅜	—	—	—	183¼	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
23	183½	59⅞	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	77⅞	90¼ ditto	—	17⅛	2⅛	—	—	183¼	1s. dis.	Old 1s. disct. new Par.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended July 15, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s	d	s.	d.
Middlesex	87	7	51	4	39	3	32	1
Surrey	100	0	46	0	40	8	33	6
Hertford	86	2	40	6	42	6	27	2
Bedford	87	8	66	4	44	0	29	6
Huntingdon	87	6	——		41	6	24	8
Northampton	89	8	65	6	49	0	26	6
Rutland	85	0	——		50	0	27	6
Leicester	87	10	——		46	7	25	1
Nottingham	90	4	66	0	46	0	29	4
Derby	89	8	——		54	0	33	0
Stafford	90	7	——		45	4	30	11
Salop	91	11	62	2	48	10	31	5
Hereford	94	10	52	9	44	4	29	2
Worcester	90	4	——		45	6	30	7
Warwick	97	7	——		47	6	28	10
Wilts	88	4	——		43	10	30	4
Berks	91	8	——		41	3	30	11
Oxford	86	10	——		43	7	28	11
Bucks	82	2	——		44	0	29	11
Brecon	97	6	60	9	51	5	24	0
Montgomery	90	9	——		40	0	22	10
Radnor	87	11	——		49	0	24	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	91	0	47	6	38	0	34	3
Kent	96	0	——		36	4	32	10
Sussex	99	0	——		39	0	35	3
Suffolk	92	1	——		38	6	36	2
Cambridge	77	2	——		32	8	24	8
Norfolk	88	5	——		34	8	28	9
Lincoln	85	1	66	0	43	3	24	9
York	82	3	——		——		26	8
Durham	92	7	——		46	7	27	4
Northumberland	84	5	56	8	41	6	28	0
Cumberland	83	10	55	0	47	0	29	3
Westmorland	98	7	62	8	38	2	30	10
Lancaster	90	1	——		——		26	10
Chester	85	5	——		54	4	28	6
Flint	78	10	——		56	2	——	
Denbigh	93	10	——		53	11	30	3
Anglesea	——		——		——		22	0
Carnarvon	83	4	——		44	8	19	9
Merioneth	97	8	——		56	0	26	10
Cardigan	84	0	——		42	0	20	0
Pembroke	75	4	——		49	2	——	
Carmarthen	87	10	——		52	0	20	0
Glamorgan	98	4	——		50	0	28	10
Gloucester	88	5	——		43	2	26	4
Somerset	92	10	——		42	0	27	4
Monmouth	103	7	——		——		——	
Devon	97	4	——		43	3	31	3
Cornwall	103	6	——		48	8	28	4
Dorset	90	8	——		39	3	36	5
Hants	95	2	——		40	0	33	4

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 90s. 1d.; Rye 57s. 1d.; Barley 44s. 9d.; Oats 28s. 5d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN general the corn crops shew considerable bulk and promise, and the wheat has bloomed, in all the southern districts at least, in more favourable weather than had been previously experienced. But the wheats in many parts, particularly Hertfordshire, stand thin, and have a sickly appearance: farther, repeated blights have taken place from the prevalence of cold N. E. winds during the last two months; and burnt ears or brand are too plentiful; the consequence of which will inevitably be a considerable intermixture of smutty corn. This has not been hitherto generally observed; but it is most true, since early blights in corn are by no means so visible as in fruit. Yet it often happens that a crop may turn out smutty, at the same time considerable in product.

Harvest will be later than usual by three or four weeks; a circumstance which may be most unfortunate in the northern counties, should latter blight, or mildew, again prevail as last year; in such case, we beg to remind farmers of the use of cutting their corn instantly, although it may not be thoroughly ripe.

Fruit universally blighted, in some parts totally cut off. Pease have suffered a blight, but the beans are most injured by it, being covered almost every where with its consequence, the black fly. The late rains have done infinite service in washing off this fly from the beans, and clearing the corn of blights; and coming with the wind in a warm quarter, they have been serviceable in all respects. Turnips and potatoes remarkably promising as a general crop. Hay, from being late, cut very large in bulk, but in part damaged by the rain. The succeeding crop of seed very probable to be good. All the cattle crops for winter use promise abundance. Hops promise a middling crop.

Wool of both kinds, combing and carding, more plentiful than ever before known in this country, yet higher in price, and still improving both in price and quality; facts of incalculably advantageous consequence to this country, flourishing beyond all former precedent. This vast demand for wool at once argues an increasing manufacture, and encourages the additional growth of mutton. The improvement of fine wool, also, by the Spanish cross, first set on foot by his Majesty, and since sedulously pursued by Lord Somerville, and other

patriots, proceeds with the fairest prospects, and no doubt now remains but that in process of time, we shall grow a full sufficiency of that precious article, and be under no farther obligation to foreign nations. The wool fairs have been all fully attended this year, and new ones are meditated in every part of the country.

Live stock immensely plentiful in the country, and at good prices; with the exception that large store pigs are not numerous, nor have they been so of late years. Horses as before good ones, of whatever kind, high in price; indifferent ones proportionately low. Beef at Smithfield, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, do. Veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. Lamb, 5s. to 6s. 4d. sink the offal. Pork, 5s. 4d. to 4s. Town and country bacon, 6s. Irish. 4s 8d.

Middlesex, July 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JUNE 18, 1805, to JULY 23, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between				
Males 1019	1923	Males 749	1516		4 and 5 -	197	50 and 60 -	118
Females 904		Females 767			5 and 10 -	74	60 and 70 -	109
					10 and 20 -	51	70 and 80 -	63
					20 and 30 -	126	80 and 90 -	36
					30 and 40 -	160	90 and 100 -	6
					40 and 50 -	159		

Peck Loaf 4s 8d, 4s 8d, 4s 8d, 4s 10, 5s 1d
Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

June 25, 1805, to July 20, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ALBERT de Mierre, J. D. and I. Crosbie, Broad-street, Chambers, merchants (Berry, Walbrook) Ayerst J. Withersham, Kent, corn-merchant (Waterman, Tenterden.)

Bennett T. and I. Huntingdon, drapers (Cooper and Co. Chancery-lane) Boardman B. Ipswich, Suffolk, shopkeeper (Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields) Bennett J. Tregony, Cornwall, linen-draper (Sanford, Exeter) Bond T. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier (Godwin, New Sarum) Bagnet G. Leeds, Yorkshire, soap-boiler (Wainewright, Leeds) Barton S. Whitechurch, Hants, linen-draper (Pullen, Fore-street) Broad J. Vine-street, Lambeth, timber-merchant (Crooks, Dean-street, Soho) Batt J. Church-street, Bethnal-green, baker (Strattan, Shoreditch) Brooks M. late Sheppertan, Middlesex, corn-merchant (Jenkins and Co. New Inn) Benson W. Twickenham, maltster (Blake and Co. Essex-street, Strand) Baxon W. Gosport, hawker (Fisher, Junr. Furnival's Inn) Boyd J. Buckingham-street, Strand, wine-merchant, (Dawson, Warwick-street, Golden-square) Brett W. Rotherithe, Surrey, plumber (Dove and Co. Elm-court, Temple.)

Collard J. Junr. Canterbury, hop-dealer (Wright and Co. Temple) Chandler R. P. Gloucester, tobacconist (Tarrant, and Co. Chancery-lane) Cox, B. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, timber-merchant (Fellows, Dudley) Careless T. F. Counter-street, Borough, corn-chandler (Barber, Lincolns-inn gate) Carrol H. and R. Ruddock, Manchester, manufacturers (Edge, Manchester) Carter J. Grimstane, Norfolk, grocer (Goodwin, King's Lynn) Crane J. Whaplode, Lincolnshire, draper (Cheales, Sleaford) Cannon J. Birmingham, plater (Mandsley, Birmingham) Curzan C. Portsea, Hants, shop-keeper (Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's fields.)

Davie T. Leicester, hosier (Bond, Leicester) Dawson R. St. Paul's Church-yard, potter (Atcheson and Co. Austin Friars) Doyle M. Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, carpenter (Hughes, Cross-court, Drury-lane.)

Eland W. and W. Phillips, Lambeth-road, leather dressers (Davies, Loathbury) Elderton H. Bristol money-scrivener (Robins, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn) Edwards T. Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, shopkeeper (Clark and Co. Bewdley.)

Garbett J. Liverpool, builder (Knightley, Liverpool) Gardner W. L. July 6, Bedfordshire, sack manufacturer (Jackson, Fenchurch-street.)

Hole B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier (Tovey, Newnham) Humphries H. J. and W. Fleet-street, druggists (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard) Hobdell R. Chandos-street, liquor-merchant (Taylor, Beaufort buildings)

Haywood H. Ramsgate, butcher (Swinford, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple) Hampson, A. Manchester, ale-house-keeper (Edge, Manchester) Harrison G. Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter (Wild, Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

Jennings T. and D. Spalding, Lincolnshire, bankers (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's Inn.)

Lincoln R. Yoxford, Suffolk, brandy-merchant (Flashman, Ely place, Holborn) Lowden W. Riding-house-lane, Portland-street, farrier (Edmunds, and Co. Hatton garden.)

Midgley E. Leeds, milliner (Berry, Wallbrook) Middlehurst J. Boltan, Lancashire, inn keeper (Hultan, Boltan) Markham J. Junr. Naptan upon the Hill, Warwickshire, shop-keeper, (Tomes, Southam) Milburn, W. and J. M. Copeman, Bow Church-yard, Warehousemen (Courteen, Cannon-street.)

Noel T. H. Brighthelmston, linen-draper (Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.)

Orbell W. Felham, Suffolk, shop-keeper (Pate, Bury St. Edmund's.)

Read T. Whitcomb-street, Charing cross, jeweller (Pullen, Fore-street) Rodwell T. Piccadilly, boot-maker (Derby, Great James-street, Bedford-row.)

Smith J. Subury Green, Harrow, salesman. Smith J. Thames Ditton, Surrey, soap maker (Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Borough) Scarth W. Richmond, Yorkshire, iron-founder (Rimington and Co. Sheffield) Schmoll C. F. Jewin-street, merchant (Edmunds, Lincolns Inn) Scott J. Junr. Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer (Frost, Hull) Smethurst J. and J. Magnall, Boltan, Lancashire, dimity manufacturers, (Knight, Manchester) Smith J. and J. Wyten, Kingston upon Hull, potters (Picard, Hull.)

Thurston J. Norwich, merchant-tailor (Barber, Norwich) Tilyard G. Walton upon Thames, plumber (Agland, Gray's-Inn-lane, Terrace) Townsend E. Maiden-lane, Covent garden, wine-merchant (Williams and Co Austinfriars) Thomas H. S. and J. Lascelles, Mill lane, Tooley-street, coopers (Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street) Taylor J. Junr. Framlingham, Suffolk, millar (Chubbe, Framlingham.)

Urquhart W. Ratcliff-cross, cooper (Jones and Co. Salisbury-square.)

Winch W. Tothill-street, Westminister, butcher (Gilbard, Milbank-street, Westminster) Whipperman C. Lower East Smithfield, victualler (Harrison, Burr-street) Wayne J Brassingtan, Derbyshire, butcher, (Sweatenham, Wirksworth-Inn) Wilts E. Lower-road, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, victualler (Wright, Sherbone-lane) Williams J. Llanlidan, Denbighshire, dealer in cattle (Stratton, Shoreditch) Wild J. Royton, Lancashire, dealer (Kay and Co. Manchester) Watson J. Manchester, cottin-spinner (Halstead and Co. Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson, J. R. Throgmorton-street, merchant, August 13. Atkinson, H. Howarth, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, August 8. Arnstein, A. M. London-street, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, October 10. Ansell, G. Whitecross-alley, Shoreditch, watch-spring-maker, August 14. Armistead, R. H. Bradford, York, grocer, August 5.

Boylston, T. Nicholas-lane, merchant, July 20. Bicknell, S. and S. Maze-Pond, soap-boilers, July 27. Bennett, J. W. Exeter, dyer, July 29. Bennett, R. S. Houndsditch, hatter, August 14. Bunny, W. Old Gravel-lane, currier, August 13. Bristow, F. Haymarket, shoemaker, August 14. Berkley, T. Cornhill, merchant, August 17. Balding, W. Holt, Norfolk, grocer, August 9. Barker, W. Strand, linen-draper, August 13. Bradley, H. Birmingham, merchant, August 20. Bedford, T. Sutton, Berkshire, paper-maker, July 20. Burr, G. Maidstone, money-scrivener, November 2. Burlingham, J. Old Buckenham, Norfolk, miller, August 12. Benstead, W. and J. Clark, Halesworth, Suffolk, maltsters, August 9.

Collins, J. Jewry-street, Aldgate, merchant, July 16. Cox, J. Leighton-Buzzars, Bedfordshire, corn-merchant, August 13. Chalklen, W. Deptford, draper, July 20. Carter, T. jun. Waltham-cross, corn-chandler, July 23. Crank, W. C. Kensington, brewer, November 2. Chadwick, J. Ellans, Yorkshire, innholder, July 20, and August 9. Colls, R. Woodford, corn-dealer, July 30. Cory, G. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, upholder, August 3. Collins, J. Elvington, York, farrier, August 10. Clark, J. Pancrass-lane, tailor, August 13.

Day, B. Bishop Stortford, Herts, draper, July 23, and October 19. Day, W. Cheapside, mans'-mercer, July 27. Davies, D. Chester, cheesemonger, July 25. De Baume D. Great Winchester-street, insurance-broker, August 10. Davison, A. Chester, wine-merchant, August 5. Dwyer, J. late of Bristol, hatter, August 13. Davies, E. Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, furrier, August 13.

Exeter, J. Harwich, linen-draper, July 23. Eagleton, E. Cheapside, grocer, August 6.

Frazer, T. Nicholas-lane, merchant, July 20, Farquhar, C. Maddox-street, Hanover-square, builder, July 27. Froggatt, T. Matlock, Bath, Derbyshire, innkeeper, July 20. Field, W. Streatham, victualler, August 13. Fozard, J. sen. L. and J. jun. Park-lane, stable-keepers, September 28. Forbes J. and D. Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, November 8. Fryer, G. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant, August 13. Fassin, T. Bishopsgate-street, pewterer, August 3. Forbes, G. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, August 28. Fenwick, E. Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, August 9. Fisher, J. Briestfield, Yorkshire, white-clothier, August, 10. Fulcher, H. Shoe-lane, victualler, August 10.

Garlande, M. Deptford, Kent, victualler, August 10. Goodyear, W. Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, bricklaye , July 27. Goots, G. late of Cawston, Norfolk, merchant, August 9.

Hewlett, W. V. High-street Borough, druggist, July 20. Hart, M. Bowen, Lincolnshire, money-scrivener, July 19. Hunter P. Durham, money-scrivener, July 19. Harris, T. Paul's-court, Wood-street, hosier, July 23. Harris, J. Keynsham, Somersetshi e, tanner, July 25. Hardman, J. Manchester, merchant, July 25. Hobson, T. Spilsbury, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, August 16. Hill, S. Bishopgate-street, oil and colourman, July 27. Haycock, R. Wells, Norfolk, merchant, August 13. Hale, H. Birchin-lane, oilman, November 4.

James, B. Northampton, shoemaker, July 25. Johnston, R. J. and W. St. Swithin's-lane, merchants, August 6. Innes, A. Duke-street, York-buildings, Strand, merchant, August 13. Irvin, T. and J. Holden, Halifax, York, dyers, August 13.

Keir, L. Throgmorton-street merchant, July 20. Keen, J. Cross-street, St. Maryat-hill, factor, August 13. Kershaw, J. and W. Halifax, York, merchant, August 7. Kemp, R. Haslemere, Surrey, victualler, August 7. Kindel, J. late of Liverpool, cabinet-maker, August 10.

Lawrence, R. New Windsor, bricklayer, July 17. Lloyd, H. Middle Temple-lane, money-scrivener, November 2. Levi, H. Ramsgate, Kent, dealer, November 29. Lee, P. South Shields, druggist, August 3. Lacy, J. Whitby, Yorkshire, ship-builder, August 9.

Monteith, J. and J. Sequeira, Grace-church-street, druggists, July 30. Metcalfe, C. Kighley, Yorkshire, money-scrivener, July 22. Mathews, G. and T. Turnbull, Budge-row, merchants, July 27. Mills, J. Brook-green, linen-draper, August 14. Mello , J. and G. Pratt, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers, July 30. Mayor, W. Preston, Lancashire, woollen-draper, August 5. Masters, W. and W. Greenwich, distillers, August 6. Mitchell, T. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, merchant, August 17. Moses, S. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, linen-draper, August 6. Moffatt, D. Fleet-market, grocer, August 13. Mundell, E. Scarborough, corn-dealer, August 9. Matross, J. Durham, innkeeper, August 15. Morris, W. late of Coventry, merce , August 17.

Nesbitt, J. sen. Aldermanbury, merchant, July 20 Nesbitt, J. E. Stewart, and J. Nesbitt the younger, Alde manbury, merchants, July 20. Naish, J. Walcott, Somersetshire, coal-merchant, July 20. Newman, P. Melksham, Wilts, clothier, August 6.

Ogden, J. Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, July 20. Oddy, J. J. St. Mary-axe, merchant, July 27. Oakes, J. Union-street, New Bond-street, coal-merchant, July 30.

Phipps, J. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, broker, July 10. Packer, W. Chambers-street, Goodman's-fields, tailor, July 27. Phillips, J. Ross, Herefordshire, innholder, August 1. Paine, W. Ipswich, coach-maker, July 13. Parrott, W. J. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, wine-merchant, August 14. Page, J. Thavies-inn, Holborn, warehouseman, August 14. Preedy, J. Chipping Norton, Oxford, currier, August 10. Payne, T. late of Ashford, Kent, grocer, August 14. Plowes, J. Leeds, York, merchant, August 13.

Rodd, T. Gerrard-street, jeweller, July

27. Roberts, E. Great Tower-street, victualler, July 27. Ransom, L. Charing-cross, tavern-keeper, August 3. Richardson, J. Pocklington, Yorkshire, sheep-jobber, August 5. Rowland, N. and P. Great Coggeshall, Essex, blanket-makers, August 5. Roberts, T. Helston, Cornwall, grocer, August 10.

Scott, A. Workington, mercer, August 2. Sawyer, J. Tenterden, Kent, glazier, July 20. Spencer, W. Saffron-hill, victualler, July 27. Staney, W. and J. Smith, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocers, July 22. Smith, T. Deptford, victualler, July 27. Stork, J. T. Whitby, and M. Botterill, Great Dritfield, Yorkshire, cornfactors, August 14. Simms, J. late of Sheepy Parva, Leicester, miller, August 22. Sandback, W. Northwich, Chester, shopkeeper, August 7. Sturney, J. Blackman-street, coachmaker, August 13. Shaples, R. Anderton, Lancashire, shopkeeper, August 13. Smith, J. and R. Smithies, Pool, Yorkshire, papermakers, August 19. Spraggon, J. & W. Gravesend, Kent, slopsellers, August 17.

Tanswell, G. Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, butcher, July 16. Thornton, E. Stroud, Gloucestershire, apothecary, July 29. Taylor, J. Chatham, wine-merchant, August 17. Turner, J. Manchester, dealer, August 5. Tabrum, R. Shopland, Essex, dealer, August 28. Thurgood, T. Welwyn, Herts, shopkeeper, August 28. Taylor, J. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, weaver, August 13.

Vowell, J. jun. Watling-street, stationer, July 27.

Wilkinson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, August 3. Wheatley, J. Mark-lane, cornfactor, July 20. Weller, W. W. Deptford, miller, July 20. Williams, T. and M. Field, Aldersgate-street, packers, July 20. Wallas, R. King street, linen-draper, July 23. Wild, J. J. Watts, and J. Boddy, Upper Thames-street, grocers, July 27. Wright, D. Sealingham, Norfolk, miller, August 12. Wray, H. Birchin-lane, druggist, July 27. Winter, J. Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, leather-dresser, July 27. Wain, J. and T. Agg, Basinghall-street, clothiers, July 30. Whittaker, W. Manchester, merchant, July 31. Weaver, W. Bow-lane, warehouseman, August 28. Wanklin, J. late of Knighton, Radnorshire, merchant, July 29, and August 12. Whittle, R. late of Tarleton, Lancashire, shopkeeper, August 8. Wilmott, W. Borough, stationer, August 6.

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Gaunt Notegore *is entitled to our warmest thanks, for his valuable communications, a part of which he will readily perceive that we have availed ourselves of, in the present number.*

The communications of W. B. will be very favourably received.

A. B. C's. plan is inadmissible, as it would necessarily, from the very nature of his scheme, take up much more room than what it now does, and what can conveniently, be allotted to that department, in our Magazine.

The "Epitaph in a Traveller," shall appear in our next. It came too late for the present number.

T. B. will very highly oblige us by drawing the diagrams (whenever they occur) on the smallest scale possible.

In answer to a gentleman who subscribes himself a "Constant reader of our Magazine;" and who wishes to be informed, whether the "Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature," which, as it appears from the answers noticed to our Correspondents, in the month of February last, were offered by our learned and ingenious Correspondent, at Oxford, are entirely laid aside, or whether they are still to be expected; we have to reply that, at present, we are not enabled to give a satisfactory answer to this Enquirer, as we have not yet, been favoured with the MS. in question.

The very valuable communications of X. C. shall appear in our next.

The papers which we have been favoured with by Mentor, *on the commercial relations of this country, our intercourses with foreign nations, the advantage, and disadvantage of trading companies, &c. are under consideration.*

Several of our obliging correspondent's productions, in prose and verse, are received, to all of which due attention will be paid to their respective merits.